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Wool Growing In Australia

"LINE BREEDING"

By R. H. HARROWELL

I SUPPOSE in the United States as in Australia there are stud breeders who hold varying views on the subject of mating sheep and on how to obtain any desired result in the quickest possible time. There are doubtless some breeders who believe in developing improved characteristics by selecting and mating only sheep of one line of blood, while there may be others who hold that the quickest way to progress is to introduce "fresh blood" and

ed within themselves without the introduction of any new strains. This does not necessarily mean that the flocks have been inbred by the mating of closely related sheep, such as brother and sister or father and daughter, but it means the mating of sheep all of the same blood, but kept apart from close relationship by the establishment of numerous families within the flock.

The adherents of the line breeding

They had a very fine flock of sheep on this property and in 1861 they formed their stud flock. They achieved such success that in 1873 they purchased a large property adjoining "Wanganella," known as "Boonoke," and they stocked this with their famous strain of Merinos.

In 1878 they sold the properties, Messrs. Millear and Austin, taking "Wanganella," and the late Mr. F. S. Falkiner taking "Boonoke." The flock



JUST AFTER SHEARING IN NEW ZEALAND

cut off corners, as it were, in the road to success.

It may, therefore, interest your readers if I take a look around the stud flocks of Australia and see which views predominate and which system is achieving the greatest commercial success. Such a glance over the flocks of Australia reveals at once the predominating popularity of line breeding and the commercial success of such a policy.

The biggest and the most important stud flocks of Australia are line bred, that is they have been develop-

policy certainly have produced a wonderful degree of prepotency and uniformity in their flocks, and it is not likely that they will ever depart from that policy.

To come now to actual facts, one of the biggest and most important instances of line breeding and its uniformly good results is provided by what is known as the Peppin Strain of Merinos.

As far back as 1858 Messrs. Peppin and Sons purchased a huge estate known as "Wanganella," situated in the southwest of New South Wales.

was divided between the two estates and since then the strain has been kept absolutely pure. It now embraces a vast number of sheep because so many high class flocks were established from the "Wanganella" source. In addition to the "Wanganella" stud flock, owned by Mr. Albert Austin, and "Boonoke," owned by F. S. Falkiner and Sons, Ltd., there is Wanganella estate stud flock owned by F. S. Falkiner & Sons, Ltd., Deniliquin stud flock owned by Mr. Thos. Millear, Wangamony & Wangamony south flocks owned by Messrs. Sawyer Bros., the

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Wardry flock owned by Mr. C. Mills, the Bundemar flock owned by F. E. Body, the Haddon Rig flock owned by Mr. James Richmond, the Fairlie Grange flock owned by Mr. H. L. Austin, and several others. All these are immense stud flocks, each selling thousands of rams a year, and they all go back to the one original source, the old Peppin flock established at "Wanganella" in 1858. Each flock keeps pure to the Peppin strain, and year by year they are turning out rams increasingly remarkable for general characteristics. One would be on safe grounds in stating that the Peppin strain of Merinos has more influence upon the wool industry of Australia than any other strain today.

There is another predominating line bred strain in Australia and that is the Murray strain of Merino, located in South Australia. For considerably over 70 years the Murray Merinos have been bred within themselves, and they are probably among the best constituted sheep in the commonwealth. They are robust, hardy sheep, and they give excellent results under the hard conditions in the interior. They are very prepotent and are distinct among Australian Merinos.

The third distinct and prominent strain of Merinos is located in Tasmania. The leading flocks there sprang from an original source and they have been bred within themselves since their origin over 70 years ago.

Now looking over the leading flocks of the Peppin, Murray and Tasmanian strains, it is clearly seen that those which have succeeded best are those which have been line bred within themselves.

It would interest Australian breeders to know how American stud flocks stand in this respect. Are they line bred or is there frequent resort to various types to correct various tendencies?

In addition to consistency and uniformity in breeding, there must also be consistency in management in order to succeed in the production of high class stud flocks. After all, the success of stud breeding depends upon

the man who actually mates the stock, whether he be the owner or a manager. And this must be one man's work because rarely can two men successfully jointly class and mate the sheep. There may be three men each capable of producing high class sheep if left to himself, but if acting conjointly they achieve nothing. This is because each man unconsciously follows his own ideal and no two men are exactly alike in this respect.

Taking another look over the big stud flocks of Australia from a consistent management standpoint, we find that it can be counted as one of the factors of success, indeed as one of the main factors of success. Without exception every important stud flock of any size is still in the hands of descendants of its founders and continuity of ideas have backed up the system of line breeding.

Breeding is a slow process and the great essential fixity of type and character can only be got by years of patient work and if the stud has reached a certain point and is handed over to a new manager, the chances are all against the new comer keeping up the standard attained by the previous man, simply because the ideals of the two men are dissimilar.

Australia has provided examples of this. There are instances where wealthy men have purchased the best rams and ewes procurable, but have never established a fixed type or produced any really first class progeny.

One frequently hears the question asked, "What becomes of the great rams which have changed hands? One rarely hears of their progeny?" No doubt the answer lies in the fact that many of the notable rams get into the hands of men who are always chopping about either with several types of Merinos or with various types of managers or with both.

COMPARISON OF HAMPSHIRE AND COTSWOLD STRICTLY FOR MUTTON.

I have just sold our Hampshire and Cotswold lambs, and am writing you

to advise you of the results obtained.

We last winter crossed one band of our Cotswold ewes with about one half set of full blood Hampshire rams, and about one-half set of big Cotswold rams, both of our own raising.

These ewes were bucked indiscriminately lambled in May and ran together until this fall, all wether lambs were branded with red paint, they were all shipped to market 100 per cent of them and sold at Omaha on a market of 38,000 head, market was slow, and good lambs were cut heavy by packers, they only took the cream off of good stuff.

They cut back 37 per cent of the Cotswold lambs, and 28 per cent of the Hampshire lambs.

The fat Cotswold lambs weighed 86 pounds, and Hampshires 87 pounds. The Cotswolds weighed 80 3-5 pounds, average all through; and the Hampshires 82½ pounds, average all through. The Hampshires net us \$6.47 and the Cotswolds 6.15.

This is quite a remarkable showing for both lots, and speaks well for the Hampshires when pitted against such strong competition.

Top lambs, both Cotswolds and Hampshires, sold at \$8.65 per cwt.; and feeders at \$8.25, so you see it was the weight, not price, that brought them up.

STAR VALLEY LIVESTOCK,
Wyoming.

ROMNEYS AND CORRIEDALES IMPORTED

The Miller and Lux Company of San Francisco, California, received from New Zealand on September 9th, twenty-two head of Romney sheep and four Corriedales. These sheep were purchased for Miller and Lux in New Zealand by Dalgety & Co., who purchased twenty-one Romney yearling ewes from Robert Tanner and three Corriedale ewes from C. H. Ensor and one Corriedale ram from John Stringfellow. Miller and Lux write us that they are greatly pleased with the sheep and think they will prove very useful in California.

The English Wool Situation

(By Our Correspondent In England)

THE event of the month has been the holding of the sixth series of Colonial sales, that big event defining clearly the standing of the raw material. The auctions lasted nearly a month, too long to be of any real advantage to the trade, and it is high time London selling brokers adopted Colonial methods, which would mean the saving of time on the part of buyers, lessening the duration of the auctions, saving labor at the docks which is both scarce and inferior, and materially helping to minimise congestion and facilitate delivery. However, the London end of the trade moves slowly, and many are afraid that they will continue to stage every bale of every lot, which on straight station classed clips of good size is altogether unnecessary. Already 110,000 bales more wool have been sold in London this year than in the corresponding period in 1914, and there are still two series to be held. This is very significant and shows what we forecasted, that more wool than ever would come forward to be sold in Coleman street.

What buyers object to most is the small quantities which are catalogued daily, about 8,000 bales, and the long drawn out nature of the series, but selling brokers are entirely in the hands of the warehouse keepers who find it impossible to stage more per day. If say one-third of a lot of straight station classed wool were staged, it would enable selling brokers to catalogue all round 12,000 bales per day, and greatly minimise labor at the docks.

London Sales' Results.

It cannot be said that the auctions were an unqualified success. In fact

for the bulk of the wools a sharp decline took place, only the very best Merinos and crossbreds selling on a parity with July. There can be no question as to the call for good wools, and in all probability future demands will run these lines. There was no great quantity of good straight Merino wool catalogued, and we missed parcels showing length of staple, which today is the outstanding feature required by topmakers and spinners. Any quantity of medium and faulty wools was submitted which met with an indifferent demand, prices losing anywhere from 2 cents to 4 cents per pound

of the carbonising establishments on the continent being out of gear, and not until the Germans are pushed out of northern France and Belgium will this wool sell at proportionate prices with good combing fleece. All the commission combing establishments in Great Britain have orders on their books and work on hand to last them for the next eighteen months. The whole market was sound enough for wools that were in good condition and showed length of staple, but otherwise the sales dragged when faulty wools were on offer. Crossbreds met a fairly good reception. America is credited with lifting 15,000 bales of the best parcels, principally medium and fine crossbreds, but the total is a little larger than anyone expected, and is certainly on the top side. For really good parcels they paid 1 cent to 2 cents more than prices current in July, but average and ordinary wools sold at par to 2 cents decline. Bradford topmakers were the principal operators, and no doubt they were buying on a lower clean basis.

During the last two

days of the series a little increased demand was in evidence for scoured crossbreds, slipes also selling rather better at the lower basis of values established. The decline here was very marked, slipes losing ground anywhere from 3 cents to 6 cents, scoured crossbreds also declining 2 cents to 6 cents. The absence of khaki orders is the prime cause, as all these wools have been used very largely in the production of khaki fabrics, and no new orders being on the market, they have naturally suffered.

Khaki Prospects.

An item of considerable interest to



LINCOLN LAMBS RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM CANADA, BY WOOD LIVESTOCK CO., SPENCER, IDAHO

in the grease, and from 4 cents to 6 cents in the scoured state, but for shafty, well grown combing wool, the demand was exceedingly good, firm prices obtaining throughout. Very good support came from Russian representatives who bought freely the best Merino scoureds, paying anywhere from 52 cent to 68 cents. Of course they were buying in anticipation of getting the wool into the port of Archangel before ice blocks the entrance, and many doubt if in future we shall see the same active buying on Russian account. No doubt the bulk of the wools suffered on account

the textile trade of America is the position of khaki contracts, and what can be expected in the near future. We have stated for five months that no new orders were likely to be forthcoming, and on excellent authority we are able to say that none are in prospect. The War office is in possession today of heavy stocks of khaki, we mean the ordinary serge, and those who should know frankly state that no orders will be forthcoming until next year. It is certainly a long time to look forward to in face of the magnitude of the present war, but what annoys West Riding manufacturers more is that such huge contracts should have gone across the Atlantic when our Allies could have saved anywhere up to 24 cents per yard on the business placed. No doubt there are other reasons for Italy in particular placing contracts across the Atlantic. Hosiery manufacturers are very busy and will be. Some firms are busy engaged in making officers' fabrics such as Bareuthar cloths and whipcords, while shirting manufacturers are also inundated with work. It is those firms who specially laid themselves out for making the ordinary khaki serge who have missed the business most.

Easier Prices.

The month has been marked with declining values for both tops and yarns, there evidently being a desire to get back to a more normal level of values. Whereas, last June 64's tops actually sold in Bradford at 90 cents, they have been sold this month as low as 72 cents, and the decline seems to have been about as quick as the rise. No doubt prices three months ago were forced upward through factors which were abnormal, the stoppage of the export of Merino tops causing more to be available for home spinners, the refusal to grant licenses being a move in the right direction. Everything points today to commission wool combers being able to satisfy home trade demands and licenses have been granted for the export of Merino tops to Japan. During the month prices have gradually sagged both for Merinos and crossbreds, all topmakers

alike having anything to dispose of being willing sellers, as they have a good profit on their tops. A decent forward business has been done for 1916, and 72 cents to 74 cents seems to have been an average selling basis for good tops, although 70 cents is reported to have been taken. In crossbreds, weakness has been very much in evidence, particularly for 50's and below, and it is quite an anomaly to find crossbred wool firm and often dearer in the Colonies, and tops here to be declining sharply. Prepared tops especially have fallen, and no doubt Bradford spinners of 1-30's which were largely exported to the Continent have missed a big trade in which 40's to 46's have been largely consumed. Fine crossbred tops have remained fairly steady, but all things considered business has been disappointing, and considerable stocks of 50's and below exist.

Export Crossbreds Allowed.

A very keen controversy has been seen and at present obtains in Bradford regarding the export of crossbred tops to our Allies. The export section of the Bradford trade naturally favors licenses being granted, but the Council of the Chamber of Commerce have not seen their way to recommend such a proceeding to the War Trade Department. It certainly looks very unfair for licenses to be granted allowing crossbred wool and yarns to be exported and tops to be held up, but the British Association of Wool Buyers has stepped in, with the result that the War Trade Department has been prevailed upon to allow English and crossbred tops to go to Allies and neutrals subject in the latter case to the fulfillment of certain conditions, and in both to the military requirements of British and Allies being supplied.

Taking a general view of trade, mills on the whole remain busy although leading Huddersfield manufacturers of better class worsteds are very quiet, wholesale fabric buyers refusing to pay current values for cloth. Still there is a big consumption, the majority of firms getting back to their old civilian trade. No doubt more reasonable values for everything would be

an advantage, but very keen competition is likely to ensue during the next few months for good combing Merinos and crossbreds, and while margins may have been still further shaded, we fully expect to see mills remain busy. Trade across the Atlantic is certainly improving, and as far as one can gauge the future, there seems to be a satisfactory time confronting the mills.

Mohair is quieter, America being less active. Prices to a large extent are nominal, though the demand continues good for Cape inferior classes.

As already indicated, the War Office has announced its willingness to grant licenses for the export of crossbred tops, but a far more important feature to readers of the National Wool Grower is the large purchase of Colonial crossbreds and Merinos which are now being made in every market in the world by American buyers. They took 15,000 bales out of London last series, Australia cables to hand this week report American activity, and we fully expect to see further active buying a fortnight hence in Coleman street. In Bradford they are also keen operators for all suitable lots, and it is apparent that American mills are busy, it being freely stated here that more foreign wool is going to be bought during the next twelve months than ever in the history of the American textile trade. It appears that New England mills have captured the khaki industry entirely, for a leading member of Parliament, who by the way is a very large Batley manufacturer, has stated that something like 5,000,000 yards have been placed recently on account of Italy and other Allies. This is good news, notwithstanding that some in the West Riding quibble a good deal over what has been done. In placing these orders Great Britain and her Allies are only paying back to the United States a deep debt of gratitude, which some on this side cannot see. However, prospects appear bright for wool growers and it is to be hoped that United States sheepmen are buckling to and are determined to build up their flocks and increase their numbers.

The Boston Wool Market

BY OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT

October's closing days brought something approaching a "boom" to the Boston wool market. Very heavy sales were noted of nearly all grades and classes of wool. Especial activity was noted in the finer grades of Territory wool, for which the demand has been slack since the beginning of the new clip season. Some of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country figured in the operations of the last half of October, but the buying was by no means confined to them. On the contrary, it was generally well distributed, both as to buyers and to variety of stock. Woolen mills have bought freely, but the worsted mills have also been among the buyers, and anything of a nature suitable for combing has been in demand.

Two factors have contributed to give improved tone to the market,—an excellent demand for all kinds of men's wear goods in the New York market, and the great firmness in all foreign primary markets, as well as in London. London opened a new series of wool sales October 26, and to the surprise of many in the trade, choice Merinos were par to 5 per cent higher than at the close of the previous series, while fine and medium crossbreds were 5 to 10 per cent higher. Faulty wools were neglected, the United States buying crossbreds and slipes. Russia, France and Italy are developing an unusual demand for free wools, owing to the fact that they are no longer able to have the faulty and defective wools usually bought in London and the Colonies

carbonized and combed in Belgium as formerly. This also applies to South American markets, where French and Italian buyers have been taking free wools freely.

Unusual activity is still reported from South American markets, where German buyers are competing with French and Italians for the control of the best wools. With liberal contracting for wool on the sheep's back, and active buying since shearing began, the best wools have been taken up rapidly. Possibly 75 per cent of the super wools have already been secured.

mented by the usual day's sale at Geelong. Melbourne opened with an advance of 5 to 7½ per cent from the previous sale, fine crossbreds being especially dear. Good crossbred 56s sold at 21½ pence in the grease, which means a clean landed cost here of 72 cents or better. For 50s grade, the clean landed cost was estimated at about 68 cents. Both Melbourne and Geelong remained firm until the end of the sale.

Sydney also held a sale, and as at Melbourne and Geelong, this was really the opening of the new clip season.

Merinos were offered in poor selection, the same being also true of Melbourne. Leaders were buying heavily on a rising market, with a strong demand for all good shafty combing wools. Good topmaking 64s to 70s sold at 15½ pence, which means a clean landed cost of 69 to 70 cents, and combing 64s sold at the same figure in the grease, or 72 cents clean

landed cost here. The better Merino wools from the New England District of New South Wales are expected to be available early in November, and better selections are promised.

There also promises to be considerable speculation in the New Zealand primary markets, though the first public sale does not open until November 11. This year has been the first in which contracting for wool on the sheep's back has been done in either South America or New Zealand, though of modest dimensions in the latter country. Stimulated by the promise of the New Zealand Govern-



UTILIZING WASTE LAND IN COLORADO.

American buyers have not been particularly active, owing to the high prices prevailing, the market being much of the time above the parity of similar wools in the Boston market. Round lots of skirted wools have sold recently in Buenos Aires for 42 to 44 cents, with Continental-styled wools at 40 to 41 cents. Choice skirted Lincolns have sold at 40 to 41 cents. Average quarter-bloods have sold at the same figure and high quarter-bloods at 42 to 44 cents.

Sales were held in both Melbourne and Sydney during the last week in October, the former being suppl-

ment that exports of crossbreds to America would be permitted, several American buyers have gone from Boston, and will be in New Zealand soon after the opening of the regular sales. Prices are very firm there, as in other primary markets. Similar conditions exist in the Cape Colony, though no contracting is reported. Several thousand bales are already stated to have been bought for America, the landed cost being as high as 62 cents for the best wools, though offerings to date have been mainly Kaffirs and native wools.

After all, while this firmness abroad has its influence on the local market, thus far it has been mainly in the way of stimulating buying and not of material help in advancing prices. This is shown by the fact that recent sales of all grades of wool have been made on the recent basis, which is somewhat below the top level of the season. Fine and fine medium Territory wools have been quiet for so long that most holders were ready to welcome buyers, even though they came to market prepared to pay as little as possible. This does not apply to the great weight of consigned wools held here, and particularly to that held by the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co. It is not probable that consigned wools have figured very largely in the recent movement, as the owners appear to have more faith in the future of wool than do many dealers.

Late in October the leading mill interest is reported to have taken on fully 5,000,000 pounds of fine and fine medium and half blood Territory wool on the clean basis of 65 to 68 cents. Though this amount may have been overestimated, it is certain that the sales were very large, and the movement is by no means over. Details of many of the current transactions are difficult to obtain, but reported transfers for the month have included 100,000 pounds New Mexico wool at 25 to 26 cents, or 67 to 68 cents clean; 200,000 pounds Colorado at 26 to 27 cents, or 63 cents clean; 100,000 pounds Montana three-eighths-blood at 32½ cents, or 68 to 70 cents clean; 100,000 Soda Springs three-eighths-blood at 32½

cents, or 68 cents clean; 50,000 pounds Utah three-eighths-blood at 30 cents; 100,000 Montana fine and fine medium at 24½ cents, or 70 cents clean; 150,000 pounds original Idaho at 24 to 25 cents, or 68 to 70 cents clean; 25,000 pounds Wyoming fine at 20 cents; 100,000 pounds Montana at 24 cents; 100,000 pounds Soda Springs clothing at 24 cents, or 66 to 67 cents clean; 150,000 pounds Soda Springs quarter-blood at 31½ cents; 150,000 pounds New Mexico at 25 to 26 cents, or 65 to 67 cents clean; 200,000 pounds Colorado fine medium at 26 to 27 cents, or 62 to 63 cents; 50,000 pounds Soda Springs quarter-blood at 33 cents; 75,000 pounds Montana three-eighths-blood at 33 cents; 100,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at 29 to 30 cents; 100,000 pounds Wyoming low half-blood at 27½ cents; 100,000 pounds Montana three-eighths-blood at 32½ cents, or 70 cents clean; Oregon fine at 64 to 65 cents clean; 250,000 pounds original Colorado at 25 to 26½ cents; 200,000 pounds Territory fine at 22 to 24 cents; 100,000 pounds Montana fine staple at 26 cents, or 72 to 73 cents clean; 75,000 pounds Soda Springs quarter-blood at 32½ cents, or 65 to 66 cents clean; 100,000 pounds original New Mexico at 64 to 65 cents clean, and many sales of various grades at private terms.

While sentiment has radically changed, and most wool men are not talking as pessimistically as they were a month ago, it will be seen from the following statement of current scoured values that prices have not yet recovered from the downward trend. Fine staple Territory, 72 to 73 cents; half-blood staple, 68 to 70 cents; three-eighths-blood staple, 67 to 68 cents; quarter-blood staple, 65 to 67 cents; fine and fine medium clothing, 65 to 67 cents.

Scoured wools have moved steadily, though mainly foreign grades. Fine white Territory is quotable at 65 to 66 cents, and occasionally 67 to 68 cents for an extra choice lot. Fine medium scoured is quotable at 62 to 63 cents, while low and defective wools are selling at a wide range at from 50 to 60

cents. The event of the month in pulled wools has been the cleaning up of the August, September and part of October pullings of B supers, prices ranging from 45 cents in the grease for the shorter August pullings to 48 cents for the standard October pullings. Most of the wool brought 47 to 48 cents, the scoured value being figured at 55 to 58 cents. One leading New England mill took several thousand bags of these Eastern wools. This was followed a week later by the transfer of several hundred bags of Chicago B super at 55 cents clean.

Texas wools are cleaning up rapidly, sales for the month having aggregated fully 1,500,000 pounds, twelve-months' selling at 68 cents clean early in the month and at 66 to 67 cents later. Eight-months' wool shows a corresponding variation, early sales being made at 62 to 63 cents, while later 60 to 62 cents was realized. New fall wools are being shorn and are accumulating in the country. Some have come forward on consignment, but the market is hardly yet established.

Fleece wools have been doing better, and late in the month a satisfactory inquiry was noted. Transfers of the month included 100,000 pounds Ohio fine unwashed delaine at 29½ cents, 100,000 pounds Michigan quarter-blood at 35 cents, 100,000 pounds Ohio three-eighths-blood at 36½ cents, 100,000 pounds Ohio three-eighths-blood at 36½ cents, 50,000 pounds Ohio quarter-blood at 36 cents, 50,000 pounds Ohio baby three-eighths-blood at 33 cents, 50,000 pounds Ohio half-blood clothing at 31 cents and a good-sized lot of Ohio XX wool at 32 cents. Current quotations on Ohio fleeces are 34 to 35 cents for fine washed delaine, 32 to 33 cents for XIX and above, 30 to 31 cents for X wool, 29 to 30 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 25 to 26 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 33 to 34 cents for half-blood combing, 36 to 37 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 35 to 36 cents for quarter-blood combing, 30 to 32 cents for half-blood clothing, and 32 to 33 cents for three-eighths-blood clothing.

Transfers of foreign wool for the

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month have been heavy, running several thousand bales a week, and including mainly Cape and Australian wools. Good combing Capes have sold steadily on the basis of 65 cents, with short clothing Capes at 58 to 62 cents clean. Large sales are also noted of Australian 64s to 70s at 70 to 75 cents clean, warp 64s to 66s at 70 cents, carbonized wool at 65 cents, warp and weft wool at 68 cents and scoured clothing at 60 cents. Punta Arenas wool has sold at 37 cents for both 50s and 44s count. South American lambs' wool has moved quite freely at 33 to 35 cents in the grease, or 50 to 55 cents clean.

Total receipts of wool at Boston for the month of October were 20,001,424 pounds including 9,138,152 pounds domestic and 10,863,272 pounds foreign. This compares with 10,307,506 pounds for October, 1914, of which 5,236,606 pounds were domestic and 5,070,900 pounds were foreign.

From January 1 to October 31, 1915, total receipts were 368,541,247 pounds, including 161,715,360 pounds domestic and 206,825,887 pounds foreign. For the same period in 1914, total receipts were 317,451,869 pounds, of which 175,540,497 pounds were domestic and 141,911,372 pounds foreign.

Total shipments of wool for the month of October were 21,584,211 pounds, compared with 20,993,284 pounds for the same month last year. From January 1 to October 31, 1915, total shipments were 222,522,855 pounds, compared with 234,156,423 pounds for the same period in 1914.

WESTERN HOGS TO OMAHA.

Recently several large shipments of hogs have gone from Idaho and Washington to the market at South Omaha. Prices are low on the Coast and as the Intermountain section is full of pigs, they are being sent east.

A prominent hog raiser of Kennewick, Washington, has recently stated that the West has an over-supply of hogs and he urges farmers to only breed one-half the usual number of sows so as to cut down the supply. Boosters have hurt the hog business.

SCENT FOR BAIT.

It has been found that the use of fetid scents is very valuable in attracting coyotes to poisonous bait or to traps. Below we give the directions for making this fetid bait as recommended by the United States Biological Survey and many old hunters.

"Place a half-pound of raw beef in a wide-mouthed bottle and let it stand in a warm place, but not in the sun, for two to six weeks, or until it is thoroughly decayed and the odor has become as offensive as possible. When decomposition has reached the proper stage, add a quart of sperm oil or any



YEARLING RAMBOUILLET OWNED BY COCK & BENNETT. BELLE FOUCHER. S. D.

liquid animal oil. Lard oil may be used, but prairie dog oil is better. Then add one ounce of pulverized asafetida and one ounce of tincture of Siberian musk or Tonquin musk. If this cannot be secured, use in its place one ounce of dry, pulverized castoreum (beaver castor) or one ounce of the common musk sold as perfumery. Mix well and bottle securely until used.

"After setting the traps, apply the scent with stick or straw or by pouring from the bottle to the grass, weeds or ground on the side of the trap opposite that from which the wolf would naturally approach. Never put the scent on the trap, as the first impulse of the wolf after sniffing the scent is to roll on it."

Salt Lake druggists give us the following prices on these ingredients: Sperm oil, 70 cents per quart; powder-

ed asafetida, 20 cents per ounce; tincture of Siberian musk, \$1.75 per ounce. If wool growers cannot obtain these ingredients at their local store, we can have them sent from Salt Lake City. Let us devote December and January to coyote destruction.

CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

Arizona is dry and grazing is very short, though the sheep are in good condition. Sheepmen have made more money this year than for many years because the price of wool and lambs was high, and our increase was above normal and our losses below normal. Old toothless ewes have been selling for \$5.00 to \$5.25 per head, bucked to lamb in January. No ewes are for sale that have good mouths. Our wool sold in Boston the latter part of September at 28½ cents. We cannot see far enough ahead to make a guess on the future of the sheep industry, but we will try to keep the dinner pail full.

HUDSPETH SHEEP CO., Arizona

COARSE SHEEP ON RANGE.

A prominent woolgrower in Western Wyoming writes us about his sheep business as follows: "I know it is generally held that the fine wool sheep is the only one adapted for handling on the range, but it is my judgment that sooner or later range sheepmen will learn that they can handle other breeds of sheep on the open range very satisfactory. We started in with fine wool ewes ten or twelve years ago, and since that time we have used nothing but purebred Cotswold rams on them and have kept the ewe lambs for our increase. Today our range ewes are about seven-eighths Cotswold. We are handling these ewes on the open range with very little trouble and this year they averaged slightly over 9½ pounds of wool which sold at 28 cents. I know a great many people say that you cannot run coarse ewes on the range, but the fact is that many sheepmen are doing it and have been doing it for some years. One of my neighbors has been using Cotswold rams on his ewes for eighteen years, and he re-

cently told me that he saw no reason to change back to fine ewes even though his ewes were practically purebred Cotswolds."

SHEEP BREEDING IN RHODESIA, SOUTH AFRICA

By U. S. Consul.

Sheep breeding throughout Southern Rhodesia is mainly for the production of mutton, although the wool industry is given considerable attention on some of the highlands where fairly good clips have been produced and have brought satisfactory prices. On the whole, however, the sheep in Southern Rhodesia are of an inferior type, supplying comparatively little mutton or wool. It is estimated that \$350,000 worth of sheep are annually imported for local consumption. This unfortunate situation as to sheep, mainly accounted for by the prevalence of sheep diseases, is deeply regretted. It is felt that if these hindrances to sheep breeding could be overcome, Rhodesia might in time be a formidable rival to many of the sheep-producing countries of the world.

According to a report issued by the chief veterinary surgeon, Southern Rhodesia compares very favorably with other stock-raising countries in the absence of many serious contagious diseases as well as minor ailments of stock. African coast fever has now been overcome to the extent that the veterinary department is able to confine its ravages, provided the outbreak is reported early, to the original site, in many cases with very slight loss. Tsetse fly-conveyed diseases have been given considerable attention in certain districts. The conclusion has been reached that the easiest way to prevent these diseases is by the destruction of the fly, and as its natural food supply seems to be the big game, there is a disposition to resort to a great destruction of these animals in certain areas, in order that more thorough tests may be made of this prevention-measure theory. The regular dipping of all cattle, which is recognized as a preventive of contagious tick-conveyed diseases, is increasing.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

OUR LAND POLICY.

Uncle Sam, be it said to his shame, is again at his old bunc game of opening a lot of new country to homesteaders. If the country thus thrown open was a farming country it would not be so bad but much, if not most of it, is only fit for grazing and not the best of grazing at that. One who has tried it says it is simply "a chance to starve to death in a lonesome place." It would not be so bad if rugged men were the homesteaders but it is a sin and a crime to invite men to take up land for farming purposes where women and little children are deprived of the simplest necessities of life and frequently forced to starve. The remaining government land should all be segregated and classified as agricultural, grazing, mining and timber lands and disposed of as such. In this way the country would be settled and settled right but to take a tract of country utterly unfitted for agricultural purposes and by the promise of a home and plenty to induce innocent men to waste a life time in trying to eke out an existence is nothing short of criminal. The worst of it is the government in effect asks the newspapers to advertise the fraud free of cost and thus become a party to the swindle. It should have been stopped long ago and had it been the West would have been better settled and the whole country better off than it is today.—S. Omaha Drovers Journal.

SPECIAL RATES ON DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

The General Passenger Agent of the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad advises us that for the National Wool Growers' convention which meets in Salt Lake City, January 13, 14 and 15, a special rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip has been granted from all points in the State of Utah. Tickets may be purchased anytime from January 10 to 13, and the final limit on them is January 17. Under such a favorable rate Utah woolgrowers will have no excuse for missing this convention.

HAMPSHIRE SOLD.

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company, Pilot Rock, Oregon, five years ago purchased about 600 Hampshire ewes from the Butterfield Livestock Company. Recently they sold their flock of ewes to D. F. Detweiler, Twin Falls, Idaho, but reserved thirty registered ewes and one ram. They have now sold the thirty-one head to F. M. Rothrock of Spokane, Washington, who will raise his own Hampshire rams in the future. They were an elegant lot of Hampshires.

IN WESTERN OREGON.

The sheep business here is in an exceptionally healthy state. The Willamette Valley has been scoured from one end to the other for breeding stock, and it is difficult for local men to get what rams they need as they have allowed the buyers from the range country to pick up everything worth while. Lots of new men are talking of going into the sheep business, and nobody is going out. We have had very dry weather for three months, and many sheep look somewhat thin, but they seem to be healthy, and rain will probably not be much longer in coming.

The State Fair just closed, and there was a fine display of sheep, much better than for several years past, and the competition was close in nearly every class. My Romneys have done exceptionally well this year, and I have sold everything that I could possibly spare. My largest sale was 40 lambs (20 ewes and 20 rams) to R. C. Harvey of Raymond, Alberta, Canada. He has started what he intends to make a large flock of Romneys, and he is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the breed. I have five head yet to ship to Texas and that will close this year's sale.

In regard to advertising in the National Wool Grower, I will say that I intend to do so as soon as there is a chance to import on a larger scale again, but it is impossible to do anything just now.

WM. RIDDELL, JR., Oregon.

HOW DID RABIES ORIGINATE.

A woolgrower writes: "In the September paper is a story about rabies among coyotes in Oregon and Nevada. How did this disease originate or where did it come from?"

Rabies is an infectious disease caused by an organism so small that it cannot be detected even with a microscope. No one knows when or where the disease first originated, but it has been recognized for hundreds of years. It is a disease affecting principally animals of the canine species, but may be spread to all other animals including man. A dog or coyote affected with rabies or hydrophobia spreads the disease by biting other animals as the organism that causes the disease is found in the saliva. For many years rabies has been rather common among dogs in eastern states. So far as the writer can learn no case of this disease was ever observed in these northwestern states until about five years ago. In the fall or winter of 1910, rabies was reported among the coyotes of southeastern Washington and northern Idaho. That winter it spread to northeastern Oregon, and for the first time the disease was discussed at a meeting of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association in Portland about January 5, 1911. The disease was not then stamped out, but as the portions of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in which the disease first appeared were separated from the country lying to the south by high mountains, it did not make much progress for two or three years. In the fall of 1914 rabies was reported from many different portions of eastern Oregon. It has now spread to southwestern Idaho, northern Nevada and northern California.

The disease was reported first among the coyotes, which in turn have bitten dogs as well as horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and a few human beings.

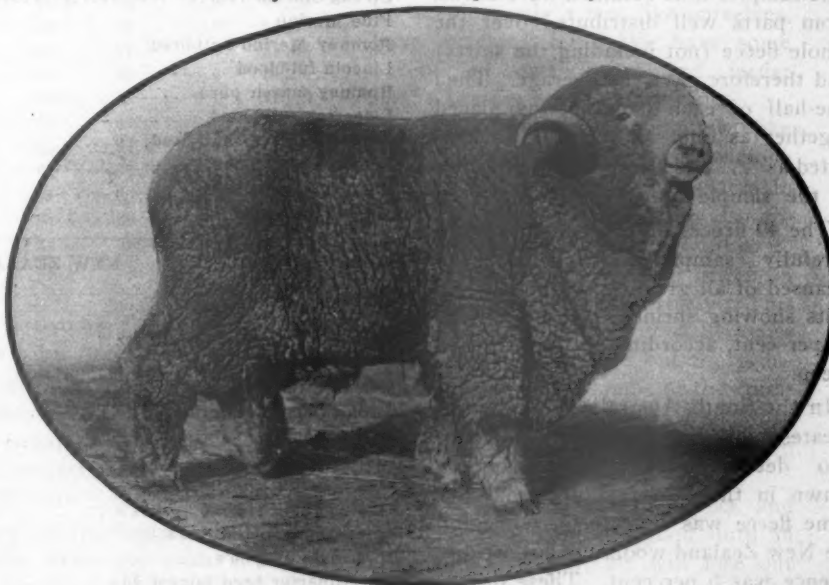
As to how the disease got into the Northwest, no one knows or ever will know. The most probable source, however, is that some settler came in from an eastern state and brought with him a dog that had previously been bit-

ten by a dog having rabies. The imported dog may later have developed the disease and spread it among other animals until finally a coyote became infected. This would be the most logical way, for a dog might be bitten by another dog having rabies, but show not the slightest evidence of the disease for months afterwards so that the owner of the dog would have no reason to suspect him whatever.

We have heard the wildest assertions about the origin of this disease. It has been claimed that it was caused by inoculating coyotes with mange. While mange might make a coyote very angry, it could not in any way cause rabies nor could any other dis-

Now that rabies has appeared among coyotes in the level country, there is nothing to stop its spread, and it should in a short time reach clean to the Mexican border.

In the event that dogs are bitten by coyotes that appear to have rabies, they should be killed at once. In the event that human beings are bitten by animals that have rabies the party should see his local physician as soon as possible and arrangements made to take the Pasteur treatment. This treatment will in practically every case eliminate the possibility of the person developing rabies. In Oregon about 100 people have been treated for rabies in the past three years.



ONE OF JOHN SEELEYS STUD RAMS AT MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

ease. It is also claimed that some stockman purposely inoculated a coyote with rabies and turned him loose with the idea of killing them off. This theory is beyond all reason for the virus of rabies is only owned by two or three large anti-toxin plants located in the extreme East. These firms could not be induced to sell this material to any stockman, which fact can be proved by their records. And also it is doubtful if the virus could be kept alive even if it was shipped. We may, therefore, disregard the theory that anyone has purposely introduced the disease.

RAMS ABOUT ALL SOLD.

We have made some inquiry among our ram breeders to learn about the season's sales. Our advice is that all yearling Hampshires, Cotswolds and Lincolns were cleaned up by the middle of October and that practically all the lambs of these breeds that were for sale are also gone. The demand for Rambouillets has been fairly strong and only a few yearlings remain with ample time to dispose of them before the season closes. All of our advertisers report good sales at prices above the usual figure.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. Do not forget the place and dates.

SHRINKAGE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

The U. S. Bureau of Standards have recently scoured several samples of Australian wool to determine the shrinkage.

Entire fleeces were not tested, but large handfuls of wool were selected from ten different parts of each fleece. The samples thus obtained were drawn from parts well distributed over the whole fleece (not including the skirts) and therefore gave the average. Then one-half of each handful was placed together as one sample and is designated as "A" and the remaining portion of the sample marked "B".

The 49 fleeces herein described were carefully sampled and thoroughly cleansed of all grease and dirt, the results showing shrinkages from 19.5 to 54 per cent, according to the breed of sheep.

In the South Australian wools the greatest shrinkage difference between two determinations upon samples drawn in the same manner from the same fleece was 3 per cent, while for the New Zealand wools the largest difference was 6 per cent. These differences were calculated on the basis of raw-wool weight. This percentage variation within individual fleeces seems large, especially when the sampling was performed as described in the beginning of this article. If a sample had been drawn from one part of the fleeces and another had been drawn from an entirely different place, greater percentage variations would undoubtedly have occurred.

The difference in shrinkage between two fleeces of the same breed of sheep grown in the same location was found to be as great as 9.5 per cent. The results of such tests upon 13 different breeds of sheep showed a mean variation of 4.5 per cent in the shrinkage.

TABLE 1.
Weight of Fleece, Shrinkage, and the Percentage of Difference Between the Two Samples A and B Selected From the Same Fleece.

Class of Sheep.	SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOOLS				Percentage shrinkage of fleece
	Weight of fleece Pounds	Sample A	Sample B	Difference	
Lincoln Merino come back.....	8.0	45	45	0	45
Lincoln Merino half-bred.....	11.4	46	44	2	45
Leicester Merino half-bred.....	6.4	40	40	0	40
Medium Merino	8.4	40	40	0	40
Strong Merino	10.6	38	39	1	38.5
Lincoln Merino half-bred.....	7.8	38	38	0	38
Leicester Merino half-bred.....	7.3	37	37	0	37
Fine Merino	6.8	36	36	0	36
Medium Merino	6.0	34	36	2	35
Lincoln Merino come back.....	5.1	33	34	1	33.5
Strong Merino	6.3	33	33	0	33
Fine Merino	5.3	33	33	0	33
Romney Merino half-bred.....	5.8	31	31	0	31
Lincoln full-blood	12.1	30	30	0	30
Romney marsh pure	8.1	27	28	1	27.5
Leicester full-blood	9.8	28	27	1	27.5
Romney Merino half-bred.....	5.5	26	27	1	26.5
Leicester full-blood	11.6	26	26	0	26
Romney marsh (pure)	7.1	23	22	1	22.5
Lincoln fullblood	18.3	19	22	3	19.5

Class of Sheep.	NEW ZEALAND WOOLS.				Percentage shrinkage of fleece
	Weight of fleece Pounds	Sample A	Sample B	Difference	
Merino ewe 64's.....	9.6	53	55	2	54
Strong Combing Merino ewe 60's.....	9.6	51	51	0	51
Strong Combing Merino ewe 60's.....	8.7	51	49	2	50
Half-bred hogget 50's.....	11.8	49	48	1	48.5
Fine combing Merino ewe 64's.....	8.7	48	47	1	47.5
Fine combing Merino ewe 64's.....	8.4	46	46	0	46
Romney hogget ewe 44's.....	13.1	47	43	4	45
Corriedale ewe 50's.....	11.9	39	39	0	39
Three-quarter bred hogget 46's.....	*5.6	37	37	0	37
Lincoln ewe 48's.....	15.0	36	34	0	35
Half-bred ewe hogget deep 56's.....	8.2	34	35	1	34.5
Three-quarter bred hogget.....	6.3	35	33	2	34
Romney ewe 46's.....	7.5	32	34	2	33
Half-bred ewe 50's.....	*12.1	32	32	0	32
Romney hogget 46's.....	12.1	28	33	5	30.5
Cross-bred ewe 40's.....	10.0	29	31	2	30
Corriedale hogget 50's.....	13.6	33	27	6	30
Romney ewe 44's.....	16.4	28	28	0	28
Half-bred hogget 56's.....	*10.5	28	28	0	28
Cross-bred hogget 46's.....	*8.0	31	25	6	28
Cross-bred Romney Lincoln ewe 48's.....	7.0	27	28	1	27.5
Crossbred Romney Lincoln lamb medium 46's	2.2	28	26	2	27
Romney ewe 46's.....	12.1	25	26	1	25.5
Cross-bred ewe 46's.....	5.1	24	24	0	24
Cross-bred hogget 44's.....	*10.0	24	24	0	24
Cross-bred Romney Lincoln lamb (strong) 40's	2.0	21	22	1	21.5
Halfbred ewe 50's.....	5.7	22	20	2	21
Cross-bred Romney Lincoln lamb (fine) 48's	1.9	20	21	1	20.5
Lincoln ewe 36's.....	15.7	21	18	3	19.5

NOTE—The figures marked with an asterisk (*) denote fleeces which were skirted.

The data in Table 2 are given to show that two fleeces of the same breed of sheep may have a marked difference in shrinkage. This difference in the random samples recorded in the table reached as high as 9.5 per cent.

Each fleece was in good condition, was not selected to give wide variations of shrinkage, but simply chosen at random to ascertain whether appreciable differences occurred.

TABLE 2.

Variations in Shrinkage in the Same Breed of Sheep.

Table of Shrinkages of Two Fleeces Each of 13 Breeds of Sheep Showing that Fleeces Selected at Random May Exhibit a Wide Variation in Shrinkage Even in the Same Breed.

Class of Sheep	Percentage shrinkage			Average shrinkage of both fleeces Per Cent
	First fleece	Second fleece	Difference	
Strong combining Merino ewe.....	51	50	1.0	50.50
Fine combining Merino ewe.....	47.5	46	1.5	46.75
Lincoln Merino half-bred.....	45	38	7.0	41.50
Leicester Merino half-bred.....	40	37	3.0	38.50
Medium Merino.....	40	35	5.0	37.50
Strong Merino.....	38.5	33	5.5	35.75
Fine Merino.....	36	33	3.0	34.50
Crossbred Romney Lincoln ewe.....	35	27.5	7.5	31.25
Romney Merino half-bred.....	31	26.5	4.5	28.75
Romney ewe.....	31	25.5	5.5	28.25
Leicester fullblood.....	27.5	26	1.5	26.75
Lincoln full-blood.....	30	20.5	9.5	25.25
Romney marsh (pure).....	27.5	22.5	5.0	25.00

IN TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIF.

The range conditions in this section of the country are good, owing to the late rains last spring there is an abundance of dry feed on the ground. Sheep are in fine condition now and plenty of dry feed to keep them fat until the green feed comes.

There is a strong demand for young breeding ewes at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$7.75, but very little young stuff for sale at any price.

Old ewes are in good demand here at from \$5.00 to \$5.50 by farmers who are buying in the fall and selling with a lamb in the spring after shearing. Any old ewe brings a good price if she has a good lamb at her side.

Most of the lambs have been cleaned at good prices. Scarcity of young breeding ewes is being felt so keenly that most all the growers are holding the ewe lambs.

As the price of mutton lambs advances the growers here are going in more for coarse wooled ewes, and holding their half-breed Shrop and Cots-

wold ewe lambs as they are better milkers than the Merino, and more than make up in the price of the lamb what they lack in the fleece.

The worst thing the sheepmen here have to contend with, is the coyote, which is very much on the increase and very hard to contend with in lambing time when the ewes and young lambs are scattered over the range, otherwise, the outlook for the sheep business here is exceptionally good.

BYRON S. JOBE,
California.

F. S. KING BROS

RANCH FOR SALE

King Bros. of Laramie, Wyoming, prominent breeders of Rambouillet sheep, have decided to quit the business and dissolve partnership. Their ranch is located near Laramie, Wyoming, and consists of about 25,000 acres of deeded land as well as some 8,000 acres of leased land. The ranch will be sold either with or without the sheep that are now owned by the firm.

AROUND DILLON, MONTANA.

Well, the year draws on apace, and the general preparations are in full blast for winter. As always the sheepman has ten times more to do than he can get done, but the stacks are groaning with fatness and the granaries bursting full, while the flocks are fat and delightful to look upon. The great trains have swept the season's products to far-away markets and the little lamb of last May is now reposing delightfully in the cornbelt or the beetbelt, and anyway he is ready to make money for somebody.

Almost everybody has cleaned up his surplus, only a few, like ourselves, have anything left. We have some exceptional ewe lambs and feeder lambs besides some dandy rams.

A few people are selling out, like the big Henry Thompson outfit to Soda Springs parties and several shares in the Ames Sheep Company are also going to another Soda Springs outfit.

Some parties are feeding sheep in the Big Hole quite extensively. This will be watched with interest by many as the Big Hole turned out the primest of all the prime lambs of the county and of the year, and no doubt that splendid country can do all the sheep stunts when it gets going.

The weather is simply perfect, and probably will continue good until in December. If not, we will lose our weather reputation, which would be dreadful.

Everyone is hanging on to ewes fiercely, daring any and all to take them at any price. Six cents took most of the wether lambs, but seven cents has been paid for ewe lambs. There are some old ewes left in the country and a few wethers, but they are for sale and will no doubt soon be numbered among the hosts in Idaho or Colorado or far-off Iowa.

F. E. ARMSTRONG, Montana.

Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. Do not forget the place and dates.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

RABIES IN NEVADA.

Hydrophobia among coyotes and transmission by them to other animals has prevailed in Oregon for some years. Early last spring the disease made its appearance in Nevada, and within the last few weeks a great number of rabid coyotes have been killed in northern Nevada. These coyotes have bitten a considerable number of cattle and dogs but we have heard of very few attacks on sheep. Nevada has one of the poorest bounty laws in the Union and the cattlemen of that state have never done anything to secure a bounty on coyotes, and now they are paying for their carelessness. When hydrophobia makes its appearance among the coyotes, they naturally cause more serious loss among cattle than among sheep for the reason that cattle run loose on the range or in the pasture while sheep are generally under the care of herders, who protect them from attacks by coyotes. The Federal government has placed twelve hunters in Nevada, who for the present will be engaged in the section in which rabies is most prevalent.

BLESSINGS OF A MEAT DIET.

No man who lives on meat was ever known to kick his wife or ask for a divorce. Adam got into a row right off, because he had no meat, butter or black bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast in the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they had no meat. No war can be successfully waged without meat.

Americans are the most frisky people on earth, because they eat the most meat. Ingalls would have gone back to the Senate had he not lived on oatmeal, baked apples and blind robins. A vegetable diet woman is as cold and clammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the cheeks of young girls, vitality in their every motion and brains in their heads, feed them meat. If you want your boy to get a job and hold it, go to the front

and amount to something, give him bacon grease, ham fat or tallow three times a day. The world is full of cranks who are always getting up some new fad about hay soup and corn fodder tea.—The Cattleman.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA.

The rabbit was not a native of Australia. He was brought there from Holland by certain sporting gentlemen and given his liberty. This was

A SUGGESTION

We suggest that the sheepmen in different sections of the West get together and form local organizations and outline a campaign against coyotes and wolves. If this is done so that each sheepman will agree to devote 2 months to this work your losses from coyotes will be unimportant next year. Will someone please take the lead in each section.

way back in 1865, but since then hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in an effort to destroy the progeny of these few early rabbits. In commenting on this subject, the Brisbane Courier in May, 1865, published the following:

"A large and very valuable consignment of rabbits of various new and excellent breeds from the Royal Society of Brussels, arrived in March last, and are now, after recovery from the voyage, in excellent condition. The coun-

cil propose in the spring of the year to turn loose one or perhaps two lots of the silver grey breed, of which by that time the Society will have a larger number than can conveniently or profitably be kept in confinement. The other varieties promise to breed freely, and it is expected that during the next three or four months surplus stock can be sold to a sufficient extent to cover the cost of their introduction to the Colony."

TRADE DIVIDED ON WOOL TARIFF ISSUE

Boston, Oct. 15.—Some local wool dealers think that the Democratic administration now has a good excuse for adopting a tariff on wool, on account of national income requirements.

Many wool dealers and consumers would object to a duty on wool because foreign wools have lately been so freely traded in in this country, and are so plainly needed by our mills.

Manufacturers realize, however, that they will fare very badly under normal conditions without higher duties on fabrics, and so would probably be ready to accept a small duty on wool if their own protection were increased.

Eastern wool dealers, who have heavy supplies of territory wool, will doubtless favor a duty on wool, because they are likely to lose money on their high-priced holdings of this season, unless something happens to boost values of domestic wools.

Growers have regularly wanted a tariff on wool because many of them could not get their asking prices and consigned their clips. They are not likely to get their asking prices for these wools unless present market conditions are changed somehow in their favor.—Trade Record.

BUYS RAMBOUILLETS.

Mr. W. T. Hogg of Cody, Wyoming, recently purchased from Davis and Williams of Deer Lodge, Montana, fourteen registered Rambouillet rams. These were big, smooth rams, and Mr. Hogg intends to use them on a flock of Rambouillet ewes.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

ACTUAL SHRINKAGE TESTS.

The Forest Service has made tests to determine shrink on lambs from time they leave their allotment until arrival in Chicago. Their report on two lots of Idaho lambs follow:

The average shrinkage is shown to be about seven pounds for the 36 lambs weighed. Of those weighed on August 11, there were five ewes and nine wethers, and on August 13, nine ewes and 13 wethers, figures that lead, apparently, to no conclusion.

It is of interest to see that the lambs held at Rochelle for two days longer than the first bunch, had a shrinkage of only 6.6 pounds compared to one of 7.8 pounds on the ones sent in first. At the market price of \$9.40, this meant a gain of 11 cents per head. The cost per head per day at Rochelle and other holding points is about 1½ cents, so that a net gain of 8 cents per head resulted in this shipment, provided the market price was the same as on the first shipment.

Market prices, however, fluctuate from day to day and a drop of only a few cents per cwt. would offset the gain in weight.

An attempt was made to secure shrinkage data on Arthur Brothers' shipment, on whose allotment carrying capacity tests are also being carried on, but several lambs were lost in transit and Mr. Arthur failed to get the numbers of the remainder. He did weigh two lambs, however, showing a loss of 15 pounds, or an average of 7.5 pounds each. The stockyard scales break at 10 pounds so that the error may be large in small weights.

The impression prevails among some of the sheepmen that lambs will show a gain the first day or two on eastern pastures, but that they lose weight during the next few days. This belief seems to have arisen from some one's experience years ago, and as yet no definite information regarding it has been secured.

M. S. BENEDICT, Forest Supervisor.

Sawtooth National Forest.

Shipments owned by Newman Bros., Shoshone, Idaho, and shipped from

Sawtooth National Forest of Idaho to Chicago, Illinois.

Band No. 1.

Breed of Lambs—Hampshire bucks on ¼-¾ Cotswold and Lincoln ewes.

Number, 14.

Date of Lambing—March, 1915.

Date weighed on allotment—July 30, 1915, afternoon.

Watered before weighing, morning July 30.

Date Left Allotment—July 31, morning.

Cut out at Ketchum—August 2 (5 drives on trail).

Left Ketchum—11 a. m., August 3.

First stop at Montpelier, Idaho, for 6 hours.

	Pounds
Weight, July 30, on allotment.....	1,169
Weight, August 11 at stockyards	1,060
Total shrinkage	109
Average for 14 lambs	7.8
Market price \$9.40; loss \$0.71 per head.	

Band No. 2.

Breed of lambs—Hampshire bucks on ¼-¾ Cotswold and Lincoln ewes.

Number, 22.

Date of lambing—March, 1915.

Date weighed on allotment—July 30, 1915, afternoon.

Watered before weighing, morning July 30.

Date left allotment—July 31, morning.



LEAVING THE NATIONAL FOREST IN NEVADA

Second stop at Laramie, Wyoming, for 12 hours.

Third stop at Valley, Nebraska, for 12 hours.

Fourth stop at Rochelle, Illinois, for 36 hours.

Water and pasture furnished at Montpelier, Laramie, Valley and Rochelle. Weather cool.

Left Rochelle at 6 p. m., August 10.

Distance to Chicago stockyards, 75 miles.

Arrived at stockyards at 6:33 a. m., August 11.

Watered at stockyards from 8 to 12 a. m., August 11.

Weighted between 12 and 12:30 p. m., August 11.

Cut out at Ketchum—August 2 (5 drives on trail).

Left Ketchum—11 a. m., August 3.

First stop at Montpelier, Idaho, for 6 hours.

Second stop at Laramie, Wyoming, for 12 hours.

Third stop at Valley, Nebraska, for 12 hours.

Fourth stop at Rochelle, Illinois, for 60 hours.

Water and pasture furnished at Montpelier, Laramie, Valley and Rochelle. Weather cool.

Left Rochelle at 6 p. m., on August 12.

Distance to Chicago, 75 miles.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

Arrived at stockyards at 4:32 a. m., August 13.

Watered at stockyards from 6 to 10 a. m., August 13.

Weighed between 10 and 10:30 a. m., August 13.

	Pounds
Weight, July 30, on allotment.....	1,796
Weight, August 13, at stock-	
yards	1,650
Total shrinkage	146
Average for 14 lambs	6.6
Market, \$9.40; loss \$0.62 per head.	

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

Of National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note:—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other on the files of the postoffice.

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National Wool Growers Association Company and twenty other State Wool Growers Associations. No stock is held by individuals.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None. S. W. McClure.
(SEAL) W. O. CLELLAND,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1915.

Notary Public.

(My commission expires Sept. 7, 1915.)

TWO YEARS' DUES.

Enclosed please find \$10.00 to pay my dues for 1914 and 1915, which I hope will put me in good standing in the National Association. Besides the benefit we derive from the work of the Association, the National Wool Grower is worth the money alone.

JOHN STEIGER, Oregon.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

FROM SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO.

A Soda Springs' sheepman, who visited this office the other day, said: "The coyote campaign which the Soda Springs Grazers' Association conducted last winter certainly brought fine results. The sheepmen got in and they also paid a bounty out of their own pockets. Therefore, many hunters went to work who would not otherwise have done so. As a result of this, great numbers of coyotes and about 16 wolves were slaughtered in this vicinity. We could notice a difference when it came lambing time this spring. Ordinarily coyotes are always seen skulking around the lambing camp, and when they are not seen they are always heard. This year some of our sheepmen report that they had no loss from coyotes at all at lambing time, and everyone agreed that the loss throughout the whole section here was less than one-third of what it usually is. Our Association probably pay a bounty again this winter for in the end it is up to the sheepman himself to settle this coyote question."

LOW RATES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

We have the following letter from Mr. D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company:

"Referring to previous correspondence in regard to National Wool Growers' convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13th to 15th, and the Utah Wool Growers' meeting January 11th and 12th, would state that, from all points on the Oregon Short Line north of Ogden, the fare will be two cents per mile in each direction, which is equivalent to a rate of one and one-third fare, or a trifle better. For the two meetings jointly, tickets will be sold January 10 to 13, inclusive, with return limit of January 17, from points in Utah and a return limit of January 20 from points outside of the state."

Get us a new subscriber.

OPPOSED TO COMMISSION SPECULATORS

A woolgrower from Colorado recently stopped in this office and voiced the following complaint about a certain class of sheep commission brokers. He spoke as follows: "I have just been on a trip through Utah and Montana in search of ewes and rams, and around Salt Lake City, Utah, and Great Falls, Montana, I found a lot of irresponsible parties selling sheep on commission. These men infest the hotels where sheepmen stop, and it is almost impossible to buy or sell anything without some of them taking a commission even though they had nothing to do with the sale. I am heartily in favor of the established, responsible commission firm that maintains an office and buys or sells sheep outright or handles them on a commission. Such firms are a real convenience to the flockman in assisting him to get what he wants. But I want to voice a vigorous protest against the great number of men who have no office and no financial responsibility and who are trying to worm a commission fee out of every man who buys or sells sheep. It seems to me that this matter is made worse from year to year, and sheepmen should make it a point not to buy anything from these irresponsible brokers. The advice that they give you is generally erroneous and many of them are willing to do anything to make a sale. On the other hand, if one deals with a straight, legitimate commission firm, who have an office and who are responsible people, he can generally get accurate information."

FORT WORTH SHEEP MARKET.

The sheep market at Fort Worth, Texas, on November 2, is quoted as follows:

Lambs sold from.....	\$7.25 @ 8.25
Yearlings sold from.....	6.00 @ 7.00
Wethers sold from.....	6.00 @ 6.25
Ewes sold from.....	5.75 @ 6.00
Culls sold from.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Goats sold from.....	2.50 @ 3.85

OCTOBER SHEEP MARKET.

J. E. Poole.

Complaint regarding the October live mutton market was not distinctly audible. Scarcity was again the keynote of the situation. At all times prices were high and fluctuations less violent than earlier in the season. Even a closed shipping outlet at Chicago was not a serious handicap.

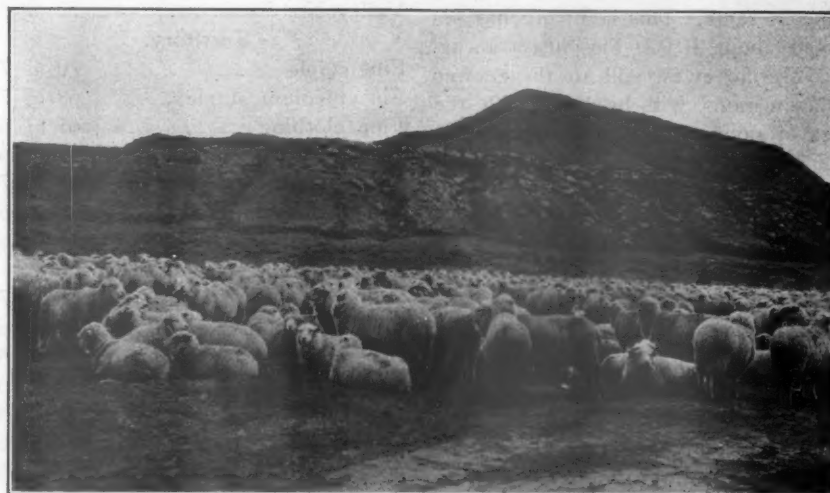
A new October record of \$7.00 was made on wethers, \$7.50 on yearlings and \$9.25 on lambs. Lambs averaged \$8.75 and much of the time that was the common price. Sheep averaged \$6.05 per cwt. The lamb top was the highest on record for the month by \$1.25 per cwt. and the sheep top 75 cents higher than the previous October high spot. Lambs averaged \$1.15 higher than ever before in October.

October has heretofore been a month of gluts at western market, but this season scarcity of natives, shortage of westerns and early marketing of the range crop proved effective in reducing the run far below killers and feeders necessities. At Omaha feeders stood in line all through the month for the purpose of getting down a bid on thin stuff. At Chicago killers' drives at prices were futile except on rare occasions. It was a case of not enough to go around practically all of the time. At all markets supply was meager.

A peculiar phase of the trade is that every month of the current year has registered a higher average lamb price than in any previous year with the exception of January. With the exception of March this also applies to sheep trade. New lamb tops have been made each month save in January and March and new sheep tops with the exception of February and March.

Idaho lambs reached the top price \$9.25, Montanas scoring at \$9.15, which is a record for that state. Fed western lambs sold at \$9.10. On the bulk of the western lambs it was an \$8.65@9.15 market, natives selling largely at \$8.40@8.90. Native, fed western and grass yearlings touched \$7.50 with matured wethers at \$7.00.

Both yearlings and matured wethers were at all times scarce, many sessions not producing enough to make reliable quotations. During the last half decade there has always been a superabundance of such stock on the October market. Matured native ewes sold as high as \$6.40, fed western ewes to \$6.35 and range ewes to \$6.25, the bulk of the fat ewes going at a range of \$5.75@6.15. Cull stuff sold remarkably well as, owing to feeder competition, packers were able to get few light western lambs. Most of the cull lambs sold at \$7.00@7.75, and cull ewes at \$3.50@4.75. Sorting was no time severe and most of the time lax.



WAITING FOR THE SHEARING PLANT

At the end of the month lambs were 10@15 cents under the extreme high spot, matured muttons 40@65 cents lower and yearlings about steady. Compared with the end of September, lambs were steady to 25 cents lower, wethers and yearlings strong to 15 cents lower and fat ewes 10@25 cents lower. Native lambs finished on about the same basis as September.

CHICAGO SHEEP PRICES.

Week ending—	Bulk of Sheep
October 2	\$5.50 @ 6.00
October 9	5.65 @ 6.65
October 16	5.85 @ 6.75
October 23	5.50 @ 6.85
October 30	5.40 @ 6.30

	Bulk of Lambs
October 2	\$8.50 @ 9.20
October 9	8.50 @ 9.15
October 16	8.50 @ 9.00
October 23	8.25 @ 8.90
October 30	8.25 @ 9.10

TOP PRICES.

	Sheep.	Lambs.
October 2	\$6.75	\$9.25
October 9	6.65	9.25
October 16	7.00	9.05
October 23	7.00	9.00
October 30	6.50	9.25

AVERAGE PRICES.

Week ending—	Sheep.	Lambs.
January 2	\$5.80	\$8.50
January 9	5.80	8.50
January 16	5.55	8.30
January 23	5.75	8.30
January 30	6.00	8.50
February 6	6.30	8.90
February 13	6.50	8.45

February 20	6.75	8.50
February 27	7.25	9.15
March 6	7.50	9.65
March 13	7.60	9.55
March 20	7.50	9.65
March 27	7.50	9.50
April 3	7.50	9.25
April 10	7.50	9.40
April 17	7.75	9.70
April 24	7.80	9.65
May 1	7.70	9.75
May 8	7.65	9.50
May 15	7.90	10.35
May 22	7.40	9.95
May 29	6.60	10.25
June 5	6.65	10.20
June 12	5.75	9.85
June 19	5.25	8.50
June 26	5.50	8.10
July 3	6.15	9.60
July 10	5.75	9.60

July 17	5.75	8.80
July 24	5.85	7.95
July 31	6.40	8.60
August 7	6.70	9.15
August 14	6.40	8.95
August 21	5.70	8.85
August 28	5.85	9.10
September 4	5.80	9.10
September 11	5.60	8.75
September 18	5.50	8.55
September 25	5.85	8.65
October 2	5.75	8.90
October 9	6.00	8.80
October 16	6.40	8.75
October 23	6.15	8.65
October 30	5.70	8.80

PURCHASED LINCOLNS.

The Wood Livestock Company of Spencer, Idaho, recently purchased from Canadian breeders 391 head of Lincoln rams. This company has selected about 10,000 big, heavy-shearing Merino ewes, and to these ewes Lincoln rams will be bred with the idea of saving all the ewe lambs that are desirable. In this way the Wood Live Stock Company feels that it can breed up a flock of half-blood ewes that will average ten pounds of wool on the range, and give an excellent market lamb when bred to their Hampshire rams.

In order to keep up their flock of fine wool ewes this company purchased last year about 2,000 purebred Rambouillet ewes. They have now purchased from the Cunningham Sheep and Land Company of Oregon 40 very choice Rambouillet rams. These will be bred to their purebred ewes, and the increase will then be used to keep up their flock of fine ewes which will be bred to Lincoln rams.

CONDITIONS GOOD IN TEXAS.

Around Briggs, Texas, conditions were never better; the range is fine and the sheep are in high condition. No sheep are for sale here, but many men are wanting to buy, but are unable to do so. For this reason not any new men are engaging in the sheep business in this section. The outlook, however, as a whole was never better than at the present time.

H. J. McGUIRE, Texas.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Commercial Bulletin.

SCoured BASIS.

Texas.

Fine 12 months.....	65 @ 67
Fine 8 months.....	60 @ 62
Fine fall	55 @ 57

California.

Northern	65 @ 66
Middle County	62 @ 63
Southern	55 @ 56
Fall free	51 @ 53
Fall defective	45 @ 48

Oregon.

Eastern No. 1 staple.....	70 @ —
Eastern clothing	67 @ 68
Valley No. 1	59 @ 62
Valley No. 2	54 @ 56
Valley No. 3	52 @ 53

Territory.

Fine staple	70 @ 72
Fine medium staple	68 @ 70
Fine clothing	65 @ 67
Fine medium clothing	62 @ 65
½ blood combining	69 @ 70
¾ blood combining	66 @ 68
¼ blood combining	64 @ 65

Australian Wools In Boston.

Sydney Fine	68 to 70
Geelong ½ blood	66 to 68
Geelong ¾ blood	67 to 68
Geelong ¼ blood	65 to 66
Geelong low ¼ blood.....	58 to 60
South African Fine	63 to 65
South African Short	57 to 60

RAMS ALL SOLD.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 13th inst., suggesting that I might have bucks which have been used for February lambing now for sale which might be used for late lambs.

We are breeding several bands for February lambing but will use the same bucks for April stuff after feeding up as you suggest.

Am all sold out for this year on everything that can spare.

Hope you will have the sale and show at Salt Lake next fall when I will ship a car or two of bucks.

H. STANLEY COFFIN, Wash.

Get us a new subscriber.

Call For Convention

By reason of the authority invested in me as President of the **NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION**, I hereby issue a call for the Association to meet in its Fifty-second Annual Convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1916.

At this convention there will be a full discussion of the following subjects: **Sheep Breeding and Wool Growing; Sheep Feeding; Preparation and Marketing of Wool; The Remaining Public Lands; Grazing in National Forests; Destruction of Carniverous Wild Animals; Railroad Rates and Service; Livestock Finance; Needed Legislation, both National and State; as well as other subjects of interest to sheepmen.**

On behalf of the American sheep industry, I desire to extend a most cordial invitation to all those interested in any phase of this industry to meet with us at our Fifty-second Annual Convention.

FRANK J. HAGENBARTH
President National Wool Growers' Association.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

AT SOUTH OMAHA.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at South Omaha during the month of October for the past thirty-two years, or since the opening of the yards:

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1915	172,660	76,527	463,106
1914	124,148	102,765	526,005
1913	123,101	126,514	659,152
1912	167,380	137,315	677,677
1911	162,415	107,840	716,492
1910	163,918	93,100	647,752
1909	148,431	89,124	430,736
1908	133,220	121,736	308,736
1907	153,638	114,874	370,911
1906	143,174	110,659	402,240
1905	148,023	121,947	358,268
1904	121,266	125,059	308,433
1903	137,264	100,479	334,882
1902	148,038	109,994	334,882
1901	109,496	150,781	218,324
1900	103,705	167,646	211,955
1899	128,673	162,176	135,841
1898	127,175	161,400	133,167
1897	112,102	105,364	62,746
1896	75,730	95,186	45,423
1895	88,228	100,707	25,466
1894	112,927	113,010	45,626
1893	107,346	107,581	23,151
1892	90,037	115,824	15,238
1891	78,339	97,728	25,945
1890	69,276	173,299	16,026
1889	51,573	124,830	17,580
1888	44,404	93,495	31,829
1887	32,107	52,093	13,283
1886	32,107	23,813	6,259
1885	31,974	9,576	2,479
1884	39,398	393	2,433

COMPARATIVE VALUE

OF WOOL

The following table will show the comparative value of the most popular English wools in the British market on October 14 of this year as compared with October 15 of last year. These prices are for wools washed on the sheeps' backs, which wool when scoured shrink only from 15 to 30 per cent.

	This Year.	Last Year.
	Cents	Cents
Lincoln wethers	35	26
Romney wethers	40	29½
Shropshire wethers	43	34
Hampshire ewes	45	33
Scotch Blackfaces	23½	16

COURT RULES AGAINST
IDAHO SHEEPMEN

In the previous issue of the National Wool Grower we related the fact that an old law had been found on the Idaho statute books that prohibited a man from running sheep on range that had previously been used by cattle. Under this law cattlemen had brought suits against two sheepmen for using range that they had occupied with cattle previous to the appearance of the sheep. In one of these cases in the

which will mean that about 500,000 Idaho sheep will have to find new range within the state or else be disposed of. The Idaho Woolgrowers' Association has placed this law in the hands of some of the ablest attorneys of Idaho, who are to decide whether or not the matter is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. We trust that the matter ultimately will find its way to the United States Supreme Court, and if the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association carries it to that tribunal, we hope it will be de-



CORRIEDALE LAMBS RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND BY ELLENWOOD & RAMSAY, RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA.

lower court, the court held that the law was unconstitutional, and in the other case it held that the law was constitutional. After these decisions were returned, the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association appealed one of the cases to the Supreme Court of Idaho. That tribunal has now rendered a decision upholding the Idaho law and in effect stating that the state has a right to prevent sheep from using open range previously used by cattle. Of course the cattlemen of Idaho are now insisting that this law be enforced,

clared unconstitutional, and think it will be.

The sheep industry has done more for the State of Idaho than any other industry within the state, in fact for years and years most of the people of Idaho were supported by the income from its sheep, yet that state has enacted two vicious laws expressly for the purpose of driving sheep out of the State of Idaho. The first law is this one now under consideration, which prevents sheep from using range that was previously occupied by cattle, and

the other one is a law which prevents any man from herding sheep within two miles of any inhabited dwelling. Other states should take a warning from what has happened in Idaho. Many western senators and congressmen are insisting that the natural resources which lie within a state and are now owned and controlled by the Federal Government should be turned over to the states for control. These two vicious laws on the statutes books of Idaho should be sufficient to prevent all sheepmen from favoring state control of what are now national resources.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES.

Lambs.		
Good Caul	_____	@14
Round Dressed Lambs	_____	@15½
Saddles, Caul	_____	@16
R. D. Lamb Racks	_____	@13
Caul Lamb Racks	_____	@12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	_____	@18
Lamb Fries, per pound	_____	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	_____	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	_____	@ 1½
Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	_____	@11
Good Sheep	_____	@12
Medium Saddles	_____	@13
Good Saddles	_____	@15
Good Racks	_____	@10
Medium Racks	_____	@ 9½
Mutton Legs	_____	@14½
Mutton Loins	_____	@10
Mutton Stew	_____	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	_____	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	_____	@10

GOOD MONTANA WOOL.

I have the sample of Australian wool that you sent me and it is very fine. No doubt it was grown on a sheep that had the very best of care and under the most favorable conditions. I believe we can grow as good wool here as in Australia, but we must give the sheep care and food.

The American Rambouillet is an ideal sheep and capable of producing the highest type of wool when receiving the right kind of treatment. But

first class summer range is becoming very scarce in Montana. Settlers have taken up most of the watering places and what range is left consists of high dry sections generally more or less disconnected; yet the sheepmen cling to the business for lack of something better. Any fine woolled sheep ranged under such unfavorable conditions is bound to produce short wool. We have some very high class Rambouillets which I am going to give the best treatment, and hope to send you soon some samples of really fine wool.

C. H. WILLIAMS,
Deer Lodge, Mont.

DRY IN OREGON.

My, how dry it is here in Eastern Oregon, we had some rain last evening, but it did very little good, although it rained in the mountains very hard. I am feeding grain and running on dry bunch grass, but hope to have some cottonseed cake soon.

All sheep are very high here. Lambs are all sold at this time. I look for a short lamb crop next spring for one never has a heavy lamb crop with the range as dry as it is at breeding time.

J. G. HOKE, Oregon.

LOW RATES ON DENVER & RIO GRANDE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

In regard to special fares from Denver and other Colorado points to Salt Lake City and return, account of meeting of National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, January 13-15, 1916, it gives me pleasure to inform you that a round trip fare of \$22.50 will be authorized from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Salt Lake and return, for this occasion tickets to be sold January 11th and 12th, with final return limit of January 23rd. Reduced fares will also be placed in effect from all stations on the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Southern in Colorado for this occasion.

F. A. WADLEIGH,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Officers of National Wool Growers' Association

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A. J. KNOLLIN, Eastern Vice-President
Chicago, Ill.
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WYOMING.
Joseph Kinney, Cokeville.

Will You Help Protect Your Own Flocks?



Last year The National Wool Growers' Association set aside the month of January as "Poison Month" and asked all Woolgrowers to devote that month to destroying coyotes. Hundreds of sheepmen complied with that request with the result that losses from Coyotes were less this spring than the year before.

Now the National Wool Growers' Association has set aside December and January for the destruction of predatory wild animals. During those months we ask every sheepman either to put out a hunter or keep his range covered with poison. By concerted action in this matter this winter we can eliminate the Coyote menace for years to come.

WE ASK ALL TO HELP

Are You Going to Stay in the Sheep Business?

YES

Then let us go over some facts together.

It is well established that the RAMBOUILLET herds best and requires less range than any other breed or cross-bred. It is likewise well established that the average annual loss in RAMBOUILLETS is decidedly less than in any other breed or cross-bred. It is also certain that the RAMBOUILLET ewe is useful at least three years longer on the range than any other breed or cross.

The above factors are the ones that determine whether you are to stay in the sheep business or not---then when you add to them the fact that the RAMBOUILLET gives as much wool and mutton as any other bred you have the best reasons in the world for using RAMBOUILLET RAMS this fall.

For literature about this breed address

**American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders
Association**

**R. A. JACKSON, President
DAYTON, WASHINGTON**

**DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary
MILFORD CENTER, OHIO**

\$11.50

FOR

Fed Lambs

519 AVERAGING 78 LBS.

Sold May 14, 1915

THE

Highest Prices

EVER RECEIVED

AT THE

\$9.00

FOR

Fed Ewes

209 AVERAGING 91 LBS.

*Sold May 13, 1915***SOUTH OMAHA MARKET**

These lambs and ewes were fed and shipped by Belmont & Klink from their feed yards in Scotts Bluff Co., Nebr., and were sold by SMITH BROS. COMMISSION CO. Both sales stand as record sales at South Omaha being the highest in the history of the market and the only sales at these prices.

TAGG BROS. & MOOREHEAD

have recently acquired Smith Bros. Commission Co.'s interest at the South Omaha market, and in the future all the business at the South Omaha office will be handled by Tagg Bros. & Moorehead, who retain the same organization that has been handling the joint business since January 1, 1913.

UNION STOCK YARDS, SO. OMAHA, NEB.**Ask Your Dealer For—**

Capell Sheep Salt, do not simply say "give me a ton of sheep salt" but be sure that it is—

Capell Sheep Salt

and see that the name Capell is stencilled on every sack you buy. Capell Sheep Salt is generally conceded to be the purest and strongest salt on the market—the biggest value it is possible to buy—so look for the name "Capell" on every sack and you will get the best there is.

Salt—

**All Grades at
Prices That are Right**

Capell Salt Co.

**Works and Salt Beds
Salduro, Utah**

**Main Office McIntyre Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah**

"THE ONLY PAINT THAT SCoured PERFECTLY"

Wyoming Experiment Station Bulletin 93

KEMPS

**Kemps Australian Branding Liquid—
Most Practical Brand for the West—
Goes Further Than Crude Brands—
Lasts From Shearing to Shearing—
Scours Out.**

ASK ANY WESTERN MERCHANT

Write for Special Booklet Giving Opinion of Woolen Manufacturers Regarding Linseed Oil and Lamp Black Brand

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

PROPRIETORS COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

Utah Distributing Agents, **SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO., Salt Lake City**

Washington and Oregon Distributing Agents, **CENTRAL DOOR & LUMBER CO., Portland, Oregon**

Central Texas Distributing Agents, **WOOL GROWERS' CENTRAL STORAGE CO., San Angelo, Texas**
Montana Branch, **C. F. WIGGS, Manager, Billings, Montana**

A BUNDLE OF USEFUL INFORMATION

Wrapped in Accuracy and Tied Up With Honesty

This letter is to the Sheepman who doesn't care to read "Hot Air"

DEAR MR. SHEEPMAN.

If you have sheep or lambs on pasture or feeding for the winter market, you are naturally interested in seeing a high market. We consider the outlook good for this reason:

Up to the first of November there have been two million less sheep and lambs marketed than last year. Owing to this shortage, many thousand less have gone to the feedlots. Added to this is the influence of the Great European War, which has indirectly had a strong effect upon the live stock industry. Industrial conditions in the east have improved because of the enormous increase in manufacturing, especially in the production of munitions of war. Therefore the outlet for high-priced meats has broadened.

If you make the sheep and lambs which you have on feed good, we feel confident they will bring good prices, and pay you well for the feed consumed. If you are not prepared to feed them to a well-finished point, they will sell well on the eastern markets as feeders, for there is still a very active demand for this class of stuff at the highest prices ever known.

We wish to thank our many friends for their patronage during the past season. This has been a great period for general satisfaction, and we believe our customers have generally been pleased with the prices we have been able to obtain. We are finding each year that our high standard of excellent service is appreciated. Bear in mind that we want to be of service to you at all times. We will be glad to render financial assistance, send market reports, or help you in any possible way.

THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION COMPANY

Chicago

So. Omaha

Kansas City

So. St. Joseph

Denver

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

USING HOME LABOR.

A very general complaint around most shearing sheds in the West is directed against the class of labor that is frequently employed. Many of our shearing crews and shed hands are made up of men who own no property, have no interest in their work and spend their money in riotous living. Naturally men of this class do poor work, are inhuman to the sheep and are very unsatisfactory to have around. On the other hand one frequently finds shearers and their assistants who are careful, painstaking and upright in all dealings with their employers. The pleasure of employing and working with men of this class is so great that sheepmen may well take a little pains to encourage a good class of labor to learn the art of shearing sheep. We have always felt that too few men were learning to shear sheep and before long our best shearers will be too old for the business. In fact it does not seem to us that any new men are taking up sheep shearing as a trade. To meet this situation it is within the power of sheepmen in every section to develop a few good shearers out of the local labor that is available. Things are different in the West now than what they were in the old days. The country is fairly well settled with farmers, many of whom would make excellent shearers and who would be only too glad of a couple of months' work. These men would make responsible employees for the sheepmen and their wages would prove a distinct benefit and help them to get a start. We,

therefore, believe that if the sheepmen would just take a little trouble in educating local labor, they could find many men in their own communities that would prove a great help to them at shearing time.

Anyway the day of the big travelling shearing crew is about over, and in all but a few sections the central shearing shed is a thing of the past. The settling of the open range has put the largest sheds out of existence, and more will pass as time goes by. Thus in the near future, a very large portion of our sheep will be shorn at small plants on the home range, and this will make it necessary for the sheepman to depend on local labor to do his shearing so he may as well start now to train his crew.

WHY MOST SCHEMES FAIL.

Woolgrowers have a very laudable ambition to offer their wool direct to the manufacturers and wool dealers at the same time and place, so that they may obtain the greatest possible competition between buyers and thus receive its full market value. To accomplish this very end schemes without number have been suggested or carried out, such as wool auctions, warehouses, better preparation of the clip, etc. That most of these attempts at reform have failed is not to be wondered at for seldom has the question of marketing wool been approached from the proper angle. Woolgrowers should remember that in the short space of 90 days practically all the American clip

is thrown on the market and sold. This is an amount of wool sufficient to supply our manufacturers with all the domestic wool they can consume during the entire year. Hence in asking them to buy their entire year's wool in ninety days, we are asking them to do something that we cannot reasonably expect them to do. A manufacturer who bought his entire year's wool at the time it was shorn from the sheep would be speculating for wool might fall in price so much that he could not compete with manufacturers who bought at the low spots. Of course wool might advance, in which case the manufacturer would be benefited, but we do not believe that most of them could afford to speculate in wool. Anyway at the time our wool is placed upon the market, the manufacturers do not know how much or what kind of wool they will need during the year. Our manufacturers, especially the smaller ones, want to buy their wool as they use it, a certain amount every month or every two months. In this regard American manufacturers are not different from those in other parts of the world; European manufacturers buy their wool at auction either in London or Australia about every two months.

Fundamentally then, any scheme that has for its purpose the sale of wool direct to the manufacturer must first of all recognize the fact that the manufacturer wants to buy his wool almost every month in the year. To meet this situation either the woolgrower must decide to do without his money until his wool is sold or else someone must advance him nearly the full value of his clip. Therefore, in attempting to bring about any widespread reform in the handling or marketing of domestic wool, the first thing to arrange for is a method of financing the grower until a buyer is found for the clip, which may require a loan of several months or a year. So far as the loan is concerned, it will not matter whether the wool is offered in Boston or in London, for the grower must have financial support pending the disposal of his wool.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

PROTECTING OUR FLOCKS AND HERDS

Fortunately the widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease that has decimated flocks in eastern and middle-western states is about eradicated, but this has not been accomplished without costing the livestock industry many millions of dollars. The loss has fallen mostly on the stockmen in infected sections, but we believe that every stockman in the country has been affected more or less. While no disease prevailed in the range states, except isolated cases in Montana that were long since eradicated, yet the range stockman has been affected by the closing of the Chicago market to feeders and stockers which limited his outlet to a much smaller area of country than is usually the case. Fortunately for range sheepmen foot and mouth disease came during a year of great shortage in sheep and lambs and at a time when prices were unusually high. We shudder to think what might have happened had this outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in a year like 1911, when the supply of sheep was far in excess of market requirements.

We believe that agriculture is the basis of our national welfare, and that our livestock industry is the very life and success of our agricultural industry. Therefore, if our nation would perpetuate our agricultural welfare, it is of first importance that our livestock be guarded against imported diseases. No one seems to know the origin of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease even though a committee of senators has investigated that feature. The source through which we most likely would obtain an infection of this sort is with the many importations of wool, hides or meat. These importations come to this country from South America, Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia, in all of which countries there prevail many infectious diseases of animals, most of which do not prevail nor belong in this country. Wool, hides or meat from infectious territory might easily convey foot and mouth

disease to the United States, in fact it would be almost miraculous if sooner or later they did not do so.

At the present time we have no sanitary restrictions against imported wool and only mild regulations governing imported meat or hides. If it is the desire of Congress to protect the livestock of this country against destructive diseases, then at the earliest moment we should require the rigid disinfection of all imported hides, horns, hoofs and wool. Of course imported meat could not be disinfected without cooking, which is out of the question, but we can at least require that if meat is to come to this country from infected countries that its use be restricted entirely to the limits of seashore cities, where it will not come in contact with livestock and where all garbage is incinerated rather than fed to hogs. Until such regulations which we here suggest are put in force, no one in this country need be surprised at outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. And in the absence of these regulations, criticisms of or re-organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry will not help to prevent future outbreaks.

WE ASK CONGRESS

IF THIS IS FAIR

More than fifty per cent of the wool grown in the world is grown in territory under British rule. When the European War broke out Great Britain forthwith issued an embargo prohibiting the exportation of wool from any of her colonies to the United States. Our manufacturers became greatly alarmed and appealed to Secretary of State Bryan and by arrangements with the British War Office entered into what we believe is an illegal agreement by which wool might be imported into the United States. The parties to the agreement in this country are embraced in what is known as the Textile Alliance, an organization representing all the larger manufacturers and many of our wool dealers. The agreement with the British War Office is as follows:

On behalf of the Textile Alliance Incorporation, we, the undersigned directors, in recognition of the trust reposed in us by yourselves and the Government of Great Britain, do pledge ourselves to the best of our power and ability to carry out the following undertaking in respect of wool exported from Great Britain into the United States, and consigned to A. M. Patterson, chairman of the Alliance for the time being:

1. That neither the Textile Alliance nor any of its associated bodies, nor their members, nor the owners of mills for whom the wool is destined, shall re-sell any wool so imported to any dealer or other person or persons, but that such wool shall be used in the mill or mills for their own manufacturing purposes only.

2. That no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported to any destination from the U.S.A.

3. That realizing that such imports might encourage the export of American-grown wool, we will, as far as lies in our power, endeavor to discourage the export of such wool.

4. That with the advice and consent of H.B.M. Ambassador at Washington, we will take such measures with the several purchasers and importers as shall best effectuate our understanding.

During the fiscal year that closed on June 30th during which time this agreement had been in force, the United States imported mostly from Great Britain or her colonies 302,781,866 pounds of wool. This is more wool than this country has imported for many years and is more than it can consume for sometime to come. Under the agreement above, it will be noted that our Textile Alliance, made up of our manufacturers and some of our wool dealers, agree that wool imported from Great Britain and her colonies or tops and yarn made from such wool will not be exported from the United States. The Textile Alliance also pledges itself "as far as lies in its power" to discourage the export of American grown wool. The clear effect of such an agreement is that this country is forced to assimilate more wool than it can assimilate at respectable prices in a single year. Domestic wool cannot be exported neither can the enormous imports of foreign wool so that all must be consumed in this country. We understood that Congress revised the anti-trust laws a year ago, but

evidently that revision was not a very effective one for under its provision the Attorney General refused to prosecute the Textile Alliance for this illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Two years ago the Democratic Party placed wool on the free list, which gave our manufacturers access to the wools of the world and placed the American woolgrower in competition with foreign woolgrowers. Now, this same party has allowed the Textile Alliance, an organization which handles almost our entire clip, to enter into an agreement with a foreign power which prevents the exportation of domestic wools, while at the same time encouraging the importation of foreign wool, thus forcing the American woolgrowers to do business with our manufacturers or dealers at such prices as they may indicate.

The National Wool Growers' Association has presented this matter to Secretary of State Bryan, to the Attorney General of the United States, and to several senators, but so far no one has raised a hand to do the American woolgrowers justice. We ask the party in power if this arrangement is fair to American woolgrowers and if they are going to allow it to continue.

FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

It has at last become clear to the authorities at Washington that unless greater revenue is derived from imports, the nation will soon be under the necessity of issuing bonds in time of peace in order to derive sufficient funds to maintain the Government. The treasury returns already show a considerable deficit, but this will be materially increased this winter because of the larger appropriations for the army and navy.

The recent developments in Europe and China indicate that the only way a country can be assured of existence is to have an army and navy large enough to score a knockout on the other fellow any time he becomes peevish. That we are going to adopt that policy is beyond doubt, but it will cost us many million dollars that are not now

in sight. By placing wool on the free list two years ago, no one has benefited at all, and this act cost the Government in loss of revenue last year slightly over \$30,000,000.00. This amount would have been sufficient to have constructed three battleships or about sixty submarines. As a part of our national defense program, Congress at the first opportunity should put a duty of 30 per cent on imported wool. This would yield \$20,000,000.00 of revenue annually which would build forty submarines per year so that in three years the revenue from a wool tariff would give a fleet of one hundred and twenty submarines, which added to our present fleet would afford reasonable pro-



RANCH OF E. SPAETH, GILLETTE, WYOMING—WOOLGROWER

tection against invasion. The beauty of such a plan would be that it would not cost the consumers of this country one cent, for everyone now understands that free wool did not reduce the price of clothing one penny and protected wool will not raise the price. Anyway, during the last twenty-five years of its existence, the wool tariff raised enough money to build the Panama Canal, and a reasonable wool tariff now would raise enough money to pay for a fleet of submarines that would guarantee us permanent peace.

Do not forget the time and place of the National convention.

SPECIAL RATES ON NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad has advised us that his road will give a fare of one and one-third for the round trip for those in attendance at the National Wool Growers' convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. The arrangements for those attending the convention are to take a receipt for their ticket at the time it is purchased, which receipt will be signed by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, showing that the person in question had attended the convention. This is a desirable rate

and will offer an opportunity for many Montana and Washington woolgrowers to reach Salt Lake City.

PROFITABLE LAMB FEEDING.

About September 1, J. R. Doran of Beaver, Iowa, purchased two cars of lambs at South Omaha at \$8.25, which weighed 60 pounds. Mr. Doran put these lambs in a corn field and on other roughage, and sold them at South Omaha November 1 at \$8.75 per hundred. During the two months they were on the range, they gained 18 pounds in weight so that Mr. Doran figures that he has a substantial profit on the lambs.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

CANADIAN RAMS ALL SOLD.

R. S. Robson of Denfield, Ontario, Canada, in passing through Salt Lake City to the Panama-Pacific Exposition said: "Every Lincoln and Cotswold yearling ram in Canada that was for sale this year has been disposed of. The demand has been particularly strong for Lincolns, and we could have sold a thousand head more had we had them. Many of ram lambs have also been sold. We have one hundred head of our best ram lambs and will ship them to Salt Lake to the ram sale next year.

"It was a great disappointment to us to have the ram sale declared off this year as we had an excellent bunch of Lincolns and Cotswolds that we intended to bring. However, under the circumstances we do not see how you could have done otherwise than proceed as you did. If you are going to have a ram sale next year, it is now our intention to import from England a number of their best Lincoln and cotswold rams and to send the same to the Salt Lake sale. I believe this ram sale is a fine thing, and we intend to patronize it."

FED LAMBS WILL BE SCARCE.

An Idaho sheepman, who has about 8,000 lambs on feed in the Twin Falls country, recently said: "I have made a careful survey of the conditions in Southern Idaho as regards lamb feeding, and I believe that there is not 50 per cent of the number of lambs on feed in Idaho today as compared with one year ago. Of course in the Twin Falls country they have a lot of sheep this year, where they had none before, but these are all old ewes that the farmers have purchased to lamb in February, and I think the farmers will make good with them. On the other hand feeder lambs were high on the range, and the farmer was afraid to go up against the game. The regular sheep feeder of course has some on hand, but not half as many as there were a year ago. Hogs are very plentiful in that country, but they are

not worth very much, in fact in a few instances Idaho farmers have knocked their young pigs on the head when they arrived so that they would not have to carry them through the winter on high priced feed."

THE LIVE MUTTON SHORTAGE.

October receipts of sheep and lambs at the six principal western markets were nearly half a million less than in 1914 and the ten-month run at these points shows a deficiency of 2,122,724 on the same basis of comparison. Compilation from the official record follows:

October	1915	1914	Decrease
Chicago	317,205	681,338	364,133
Kansas City	182,684	255,964	73,280
Omaha	463,106	526,005	62,899
St. Louis	41,699	47,983	6,284
St. Joseph	54,160	65,290	11,130
Sioux City	72,309	52,170	*20,139

Ten Months.

Totals	1,131,163	1,628,750	497,587
Chicago	2,792,119	4,638,359	1,846,240
Kansas City	1,524,843	1,729,745	204,902
Omaha	2,781,800	2,721,205	*60,595
St. Louis	543,702	668,664	124,962
St. Joseph	753,622	723,239	*30,383
Sioux City	248,099	285,697	37,598

Totals 8,644,185 10,766,909 2,122,724

* Increase.

HUGE MEAT EXPORTS.

September exports of fresh beef were 18,467,738 pounds, and of canned beef 1,213,910 pounds, against 6,979,984 and 2,883,594 pounds, respectively, a year ago. Of pickled beef 3,991,431 pounds were exported against 1,497,697 pounds last year. Exports of bacon during the month were 42,144,815 pounds, and of lard 28,744,665 pounds against 17,393,747 and 28,292,585 pounds respectively, a year ago. Fresh beef exports during the nine months ending with September were 207,255,532 pounds against 11,707,893 pounds a year ago, and of canned beef 61,016,625 pounds against 7,707,834. Bacon exports for the nine months were 368,308,435 pounds against 129,727,134 a year ago, and of lard 344,263,105 pounds against 308,804,462 last year.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

IN order to make this paper representative of the entire sheep industry we are anxious to have the sheep news from every section of the country. We therefore invite our readers to send contributions for publication. We are always glad to receive sheep photographs and we will publish them from time to time.



VERMIN-GO

The pioneer, original and unequalled preparation for the killing of all kinds of vermin, insects, bugs and eggs. Absolutely stainless and guaranteed to eradicate absolutely all kinds of insects. Vermin-Go has been sold and used by the largest institutions in every state in the union for many years, and is universally recognized as the standard preparation for killing insects and bugs. Sold by the "Worrell" Mfg. Co. of Utah, Salt Lake City. The only exclusive disinfectant and insecticide firm in the state. A trial order from you will make you a permanent customer. Patronize a home firm as it always pays.

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This Will Be Interesting



reading to range sheep men who are in need of rams. Although we are sold out of Rambouillets and Lincolns, and also all aged Shropshires, Oxfords and Cotswolds, WE HAVE SOME CHOICE MARCH DROPPED SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD AND COTSWOLD RAM LAMBS, at reasonable prices. We guarantee them in every respect.

The Shropshires are located at Soda Springs, Idaho; the Oxfords and Cotswolds at Arco, Idaho. A telegram to—**Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, or Knollin & Myrup, Arco,** will assure seeing the rams at either place in a few hours. Or inquire of—

The Knollin Sheep Commission Co.
at any of the markets.

AROUND SAGUACHE, COLORADO

On October 20th lamb sales are in full blast here, and the lambs are coming off the range in very good condition, averaging, after being shrunk, from 60 to 74 pounds, the large majority weighing between 63 and 68 pounds. Sheep from the high range are coming in very fat, but feed in the low hills is short, and we will have to begin grazing in fenced pastures a month earlier than usual. Hay is selling here from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per ton. Much of our wool is in the warehouses yet. Everybody around here is sheep crazy, but there is no room for new herds. Some men are buying out other outfits. The sheep here range in value from \$6.00 to \$7.50 per head. Everybody is dipping, being tired of feeding ticks. Sheepmen now are very busy,

sorting, marking, disposing of old ewes, and re-arranging their herds for winter. Coyotes are very thick here. What has become of the money appropriated by Congress last winter for the destruction of predatory wild animals?

T. M. ALEXANDER, Colorado.

CORRIEDALES TO CALIFORNIA

About the middle of October, Ellenwood and Ramsey of Red Bluff, California, received from the New Zealand Land and Finance Company two yearling Corriedale rams. We are advised by parties who have seen these rams that they are very excellent and as good as any that have ever come to this country. It is the intention of the owners to use these rams in their flock this month.

SHEEP MARKET AT PORTLAND.

The sheep market at Portland during the past month has been a dismal affair as far as receipts are concerned. Prices however have been excellent, lambs advanced during the month until they are now selling at \$7.35 for the tops. The common kinds are selling at \$5.50 to 7.00.

Choice yearlings	.....\$6.25 to 6.50
Good yearlings	.....\$6.00 to 6.25

Old wethers	.....\$5.50 to 6.00
Choice light ewes	.....\$5.00 to 5.50
Good ewes	.....\$4.50 to 5.00
Common heavy ewes	.....\$4.00 to 4.50

Packers have been very willing to take everything in sight at good prices, they have, however, been only able to get barely enough for local requirements.

Only a few Idaho shipments have been in the yards, the bulk coming from Oregon and Washington.

The outlook is very good with the advantage with the shippers.

MIS-QUOTED.

I gave an interview to some of the papers several days ago regarding the sheep business. When that was published, I found that I was grossly misquoted as to the profits made by western sheepmen this year. I did not have time to read this interview until I was on the train en route to Los Angeles, but when I return, I will correct it. I thought I had better write you about this so that you would understand the situation if the matter was presented to you.

F. J. HAGENBARTH.

RELATIVE WOOL TERMS.

In Australia and London wool is measured in counts or numbers. The higher the number the finer is the wool indicated. Thus a wool referred to as 90s would represent the very finest Merino, of which very much is grown. Sixty-fours on the other hand would represent the average fine wool both of Australia and this country. For the information of those who refer to foreign quotations, we herewith publish the grade of wool as it is known in this country and give the count by which it would be known in the London market.

Boston terms:	London equivalent
Fine	.....64s to 66s
½ blood	.....60s
¾ blood	.....56s
¼ blood	.....50s
Low ¼ blood	.....44s to 46s
Braid	.....36s



Salt Lake City, Utah

The Salt Lake Hardware Co.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE EVERYTHING FOR SHEEP

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, 14, 15.

SHEEP PRIZE WINNERS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Below we give a list showing the judges' decision on the sheep shown at the Panama Exposition.

Lincolns.

Section 1—Lincoln Ram, two years old or over.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
2nd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
3rd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Perry, Penrose, Masterton, N. Z.; 5th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 2—Lincoln Ram, one year and under two.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.; 3rd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Perry, Penrose, Masterton, N. Z.; 5th, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon.

Section 3—Lincoln Ram, under one year.

1st, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 2nd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon; 3rd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 5th, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon; 6th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 4—Lincoln Ewe, two years old or over.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
2nd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
3rd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 5—Lincoln Ewe, one year and under two.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Ore.;
2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 3rd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, McCoy, Oregon; 5th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 6—Lincoln Ewe, under one year.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 3rd, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 5th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

SHEEP FOREMAN WANTED

Wanted, Sheep Superintendent, thoroughly experienced to manage several thousand sheep in California. Must speak French or Spanish with some fluency. State age, experience, size of family, if married, and salary commanded heretofore.

ADDRESS—

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, Salt Lake City, Utah



IT'S ALL RIGHT TO TALK SHEEP BUT WHAT ABOUT YOUR SHOES

WE HAVE EVERY STYLE OF SHOE MADE AND
FROM THE WORLD'S BEST SHOE MAKERS
TRY US AND SEE



COYOTES

Get "More Money" for your Coyotes, Lynx Cats, Muskrat, Foxes, Beaver, Skunk and other Fur bearers collected in your section.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS, a reliable, responsible, safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it now—IT'S FREE.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc., 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVENUE
Dept. 44 CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Good Montana Sheep Ranch

Is your range getting crowded? Do you need more room? Would you buy a Montana sheep ranch that controls lots of free range, 2000 acres of irrigated hay land in ideal location and a tried-out plant? In about 5 to 7 years you can take 100 per cent. profit on the land. Twenty-five miles from two railways, schools, stores within four miles. Ten thousand acres. An estate to be closed up. If not sold soon heirs will stock and operate.

Address for maps, terms, etc.

JNO. W. PACE, 1209 Alaska Building, Seattle, Wash.

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
FLOCK RAMS FOR SALE
 700 Fine Wool Mutton Merinos
 Inquire for further particulars
DAVID DICKIE, Dickie, Wyoming

RAMBOUILLET RAMS



Some of My Stud Rams.

I offer for this season 400 purebred Rambouillet Yearling Rams, half of which are registered. These are large, smooth, heavy woolled rams. My foundation ewes cost me \$80.00 per head and I am using imported registered rams from the best American flocks. All I ask you to do is see mine before buying elsewhere. Photographs sent on request.

J. K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Rambouillets



Rams Ewes

We have for sale a large number of registered and unregistered Rambouillet Rams. Also a limited number of good ewes.

W. D. CANDLAND

Mt. Pleasant, - Utah

WOOL MUTTON

RAMBOUILLETS

My RAMBOUILLETS are big and WELL COVERED with dense fleeces. I am breeding Rambouillets suited to give best returns on the range. Write me for prices on REGISTERED STUD RAMS or on RAMS FOR RANGE USE. Will sell in lots from one to a carload.

R. A. JACKSON,
DAYTON, WASHINGTON

Section 7—Lincoln Champion Ram, any age.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon.

Section 8—Lincoln Reserve Champion Ram, any age.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon.

Section 9—Lincoln Champion Ewe, any age.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon.

Section 10—Lincoln Reserve Champion Ewe.

1st, Wm. Riddell & Son, McCoy, Oregon.

Section 11—Get of Sire.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
 2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 12—Pen, Three Lambs, either sex, bred by exhibitors.

1st, Wm. Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
 2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 13—Pen, Four Rams, any age, bred by exhibitor.

1st, Wm. Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
 2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Section 14—Flock, Ram and four Ewes, any age.

1st, Hawley & Son, McCoy, Oregon;
 2nd, Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Oregon.

Cotswolds.

Section 1—Cotswold Ram, two years old or over.

1st, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon;
 2nd, University of California, Davis, Cal.;
 3rd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 4th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 5th, D. J. Kirby McMinnville, Oregon;
 6th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon;
 7th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon.

Section 2—Cotswold Ram, one year and under two.

1st, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 2nd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 3rd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon;
 5th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon;
 6th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon.

Section 3—Cotswold Ram, under one year.

1st, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;
 2nd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon;

RAMBOUILLETS

Stud Rams Range Rams

We have for sale 350 Yearling Rambouillet Rams. These rams are large, smooth, well covered with long staple wool, are raised at a high altitude and are very hardy. Our foundation Ewes are from the choicest American flocks.

J. P. VAN HOUTEN CO.

Shoemaker, New Mexico

PUREBRED

RAMBOUILLET FLOCK

FOR SALE

I am offering for sale my entire flock of Purebred Rambouillet sheep. The flock consists of 1400 Rambouillet ewes, 500 head of ram lambs and 500 head of ewe lambs. One-half of these are registered and all are purebred. They are extra large, heavy boned and heavy woolled. The foundation ewes of this flock cost me \$80.00 per head and my stud rams are imported from the best American flocks. I think this is one of the best flocks in the West and I invite inspection.

J. K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

Places in Utah and Idaho

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Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
 Specialty made of show herds, show flocks, show horses for the Panama Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.

You are invited to attend the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah.

3rd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 5th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 6th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 7th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon.

Section 4—Cotswold Ewe, two years old or over.

1st, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 2nd, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 3rd, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 4th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 5th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 6th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 7th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon.

Section 5—Cotswold Ewe, one year and under two.

1st, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 2nd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 3rd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 4th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon; 5th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 6th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 7th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon.

Section 6—Cotswold Ewe, under one year.

1st, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 2nd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 3rd, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 4th, F. A. Koser, Rickreal, Oregon; 5th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 6th, D. J. Kirby, McMinnville, Oregon; 7th, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Hampshires.

Section 1—Hampshire Ram, two years old or over.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho.

Section 2—Hampshire Ram, one year and under two.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, Williamette Valley Stock & Lamb Co., Corvallis, Oregon; 4th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 5th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 6th, C. C. Beers, Salem, Oregon.

Section 3—Hampshire Ram, under one year.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd.,

Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, Williamette Valley Stock & Lamb Co., Corvallis, Oregon; 4th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 5th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 6th, Ed. Schoel, Albany, Oregon; 7th, Williamette Valley Stock & Lamb Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

Shropshire.

Section 1—Shropshire Ram, two years old or over.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 2nd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 3rd, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 4th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 5th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon.

Section 2—Shropshire Ram, one year and under two.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 2nd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 3rd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 4th, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 7th, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.

Section 3—Shropshire Ram, under one year.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 2nd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 3rd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 4th, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 5th, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 7th, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.

Section 4—Shropshire Ewe, two years old or over.

1st, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 2nd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 3rd, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 4th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 5th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 7th, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.

Section 5—Shropshire Ewe, one year and under two.

1st, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 2nd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 3rd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 4th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 5th, Bishop Bros.,



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

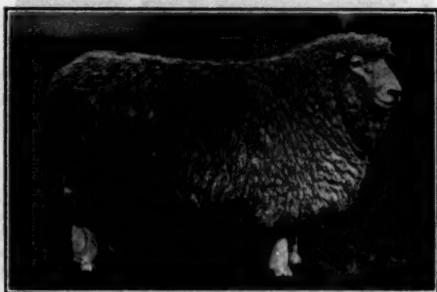
My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit the Fair, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

The New Zealand Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association



Flock Masters of America Attention!

The New Zealand Romney Stud flocks can supply your demand for rams and breeding ewes.

Our Romneys hold the World's Championship

The climate and country make them suitable for all parts of the union.

Flock owners visiting the Panama Exposition should make a point of inspecting the ROMNEY SHEEP from New Zealand.

Correspond with the Association for full particulars. Write today.

ERNEST J. WACKRILL, Secretary
P. O. BOX 40
Feilding, New Zealand

N-Z. Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association (Incorporated by Charter)

San Ramon, Cal.; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 7th, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.

Section 6—Shropshire Ewe, under one year.

1st, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 2nd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 3rd, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 4th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 5th, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 7th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon.

Section 7—Shropshire Champion Ram.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.

Section 8—Shropshire Reserve Champion Ram.

1st, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Section 9—Shropshire Champion Ewe.

1st, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Section 10—Shropshire Reserve Champion Ewe.

1st, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Section 11—Get of one sire.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 2nd, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 3rd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 4th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 5th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon.

Section 12—Pen, three lambs, either sex, bred by exhibitor.

1st, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 2nd, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 3rd, Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho; 4th, Bishop Bros., San Ramon, Cal.; 5th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon; 6th, C. E. Cleveland, Gresham, Oregon.

Rambouillet-C Type.

Section 1—Rambouillet-C Ram, two years old or over.

1st, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 5th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 6th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 7th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.

Section 2—Rambouillet-C Ram, one year and under two.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 6th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 7th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho.

Section 3—Rambouillet-C Ram, under one year.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 6th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 7th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho.

Section 4—Rambouillet-C Ewe, two years old or over.

1st, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 6th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 7th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 12—Pen, four Rams, any age, bred by exhibitor.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Section 14—Flock, Ram and four Ewes, any age.

1st, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Section 15—Flock, Ram and four Ewes, any age, bred by exhibitor.

EWES FOR SALE

For Sale—1,300 breeding ewes;
600 ewes and wether lambs.
Don't miss this.

Mary D. Craver—Armstead, Mont.

1st, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.;
2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie,
Wyo.; 3rd, Butterfield Live Stock Co.,
Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, F. S. King
Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, Quealy
Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Rambouillet-B Type.

Section 1—Rambouillet-B Ram, two
years old or over.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie,
Wyo.; 2nd, R. A. Jackson, Dayton,
Wash.; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Lar-
amie, Wyo.; 4th, Quealy Peterson
Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 5th, F. S.
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 6th,
R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 7th,
Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd.,
Weiser, Idaho.

Section 2—Rambouillet-B Ram, one
year and under two.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie,
Wyo.; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co.,
Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, F. S. King
Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, But-
terfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser,
Idaho; 5th, Butterfield Live Stock Co.,
Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 6th, R. A. Jack-
son, Dayton, Wash.; 7th, F. S. King
Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 3—Rambouillet-B Ram, un-
der one year.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie,
Wyo.; 2nd, Quealy Peterson Sheep
Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 3rd, F. S. King
Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, F. S.
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th,
Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Wei-
ser, Idaho; 6th, Butterfield Live Stock

Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 7th, R. A.
Jackson, Dayton, Wash.

Section 4—Rambouillet-B Ewe, two
years old or over.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie,
Wyo.; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Lar-
amie, Wyo.; 3rd, Butterfield Live
Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th,
Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Wei-
ser, Idaho; 5th, Quealy Peterson Sheep
Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 6th, R. A. Jack-
son, Dayton, Wash.; 7th, F. S. King
Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 5—Rambouillet-B Ewe, one
year and under two.

1st, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.;
2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd.,
Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, Butterfield Live

*When writing to adver-
tisers please mention the
National Wool Grower.*

Lincolns 1915 Gotswolds

150 purebred LINCOLN and
COTSWOLD yearling rams. 150
LINCOLN ram lambs. 150 COTS-
WOLD rams lambs. Also one car
of choice young ewes.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
DENFIELD, ONTARIO, CANADA



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Gotswold Ewes.
Bred from the best stock to be found in United States
and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

**Rams
for
Sale**

EXCELSIOR STOCK FARM

J. R. ALLEN & BROS.
DRAPER, UTAH



The World's greatest flock of Cotswolds consisting of 3000 regis-
tered breeding ewes of best breeding and highest merit. The
best blood imported from England for past twenty years has
been added to this flock.

They winter 4,000 and summer 10,000 feet above sea level. They are raised on the range under the most favorable conditions
known conducive to perfect health. No stomach or lung worms so prevalent in eastern bred sheep. For flock headers we can fur-
nish rams that cannot be excelled and we think superior to best ram brought to this country from England. We are offering
1,500 Yearling Rams, 1,500 Ram Lambs, a few cars of Breeding Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Come and see us and these sheep—you
are always welcome.

Many of the best Hampshires produced in America and
England including the leading prize winners have been
added to our flock.



One of Our Stud Rams

The Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.

of

Pilot Rock, Oregon
still have left for sale

**300 real good yearling
Rambouillet Rams.**

**These are as large as
any ram can be and
still carry a heavy fleece
of wool.**

Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 5th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 6th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 7th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 6—Rambouillet-B Ewe, under one year.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 5th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 6th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 7th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Section 7—Champion Rambouillet-B Ram.

F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 8—Reserve Champion Rambouillet-B Ram.

R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.

Section 9—Champion Rambouillet-B Ewe.

F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 10—Reserve Champion Rambouillet-B Ewe.

F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 11—Get of one sire.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 5th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Section 12—Pen, three Lambs, either sex, bred by exhibitor.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2nd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 5th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.; 6th, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 7th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 13—Pen, four Rams, any age, bred by exhibitor.

1st, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 2nd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 3rd, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 4th, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 5th, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Section 14—Flock, Ram and four Ewes, any age.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2nd, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 3rd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Section 15—Flock, Ram and four Ewes, any age, bred by exhibitor.

1st, F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; 2nd, R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Wash.; 3rd, Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho; 4th, Quealy Peterson Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

Oxfords.

In the Oxford classes C. P. Kizer, Harrisburg, Oregon, won all prizes.

AN IDAHO SHEEP FARM.

A few days ago President Wilson issued a proclamation withdrawing from entry one township and eight sections of land in eastern Idaho, the land to be used in connection with a government sheep farm that it is proposed to establish. We are very anxious to see this farm in operation and feel that it will be of great benefit to Western sheepmen.

OREGON WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association has been called for December 9 and 10 at Pendleton, Oregon. The Oregon people will make an unusual effort to make this one of their best conventions and as their last convention was a very successful one, we anticipate that this one will be still better.

NEW MEMBERS FOR THE NATIONAL

Please find enclosed check for \$20.00 being payment for the dues for the following men:

G. R. Jamison,
T. H. Shipstead,
Browning Bros.,
Billingsly Bros.

Please send them the National Wool Grower to the addresses given.

MATT MURRAY, Mont

TOP LAMB PRICES, PORTLAND, OREGON

Sept.	1913.	1914.	1915.
4	\$6.25	\$6.00	\$5.25
5	....	6.00	5.25
6	....	....	5.25
7	6.50	....	....
8	6.60	6.00	4.05
9	6.60	6.00	4.75
10	6.75	6.00	4.75
11	6.50	5.75	4.75
12	....	5.75	4.50
13	7.00	....	4.50
14	7.00	6.00	....
15	6.75	5.75	4.50
16	7.00	5.60	4.50
17	6.75	5.50	5.50
18	7.00	5.75	5.50
19	....	5.75	5.50
20	7.00	....	5.50
21	7.00	6.00	....
22	7.00	6.00	5.25
23	7.25	6.00	5.25
24	7.00	6.25	5.25
25	7.00	5.75	5.25
26	....	5.75	5.25
27	7.25	....	5.25
28	7.25	6.10	....
29	7.25	6.00	5.30
30	7.25	6.00	5.30
Oct.			
1	7.00	5.50	5.25
2	7.00	6.00	5.25
3	....	5.25	5.25
4	7.00	....	5.25
5	7.00	6.00	....
6	7.00	6.00	5.25
7	6.50	5.85	5.00
8	6.50	5.85	5.00
9	6.50	5.85	5.00
10	....	5.85	5.10
11	7.00	....	5.10
12	7.00	6.00	....
13	7.00	6.00	5.50
14	7.00	5.85	5.50
15	7.00	5.50	5.50
16	7.00	5.50	5.50
17	....	5.50	5.50
18	7.15	....	5.50
19	7.15	6.00	....
20	7.15	6.00	5.25
21	7.15	6.00	5.25
22	7.15	5.95	5.25
23	7.15	5.95	5.25
24	....	5.95	5.25
25	7.35	....	5.25
26	7.35	5.90	....
27	7.35	5.90	5.25
28	7.35	5.90	5.25
29	7.35	5.85	5.25
30	7.35	5.85	5.25
31	....	6.25	5.75
Nov.			
1	7.35	....	5.75
2	7.35	6.25	....
3	7.35	6.25	5.75

Cotton Seed Meal and Cake

Much cheaper than last year.

Easiest handled, most economical and most highly concentrated stock food known. Can be fed on range or in pen.

Absolutely No Waste.

WRITE OR WIRE AT MY
EXPENSE

JOHN A. STONE,
702 BOSTON BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

National Wool Grower
Advertisers are Reliable.

Cotton Seed Meal and Cake

"EQUITY BRAND"

GIVES RESULTS

Those who feed it know. Quality and weights guaranteed. Write or wire us today for delivered prices. **BUY IT NOW!**

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MAKERS OF COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

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You are invited to attend the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah.

COTTON SEED MEAL, CAKE AND CORN

Imperial Valley mills reported to have sold entire output of 1915. We represent the largest oil mills in Texas and Oklahoma in oil cake; also Nebraska corn shippers.

Get Our Prices.

COLLINS BROKERAGE CO.

318 Dooly Block Salt Lake City, Utah

WM. B. HUGHES PRODUCE CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN and HAY
Car Lots Only.

Office 219 Moose Club Bldg., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LOW FARE ON THE OREGON SHORT LINE

We are advised by the General Passenger Agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad that his road has granted a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip for those in attendance at the National Wool Growers' convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. This is a very satisfactory rate and should result in bringing hundred of sheepmen to Salt Lake City from points tributary to this line.

SHEEP STEALING.

Around Hailey, Idaho, this year there has been much sheep stealing. Five or six sheepmen of that section have lost in the aggregate over 2,000 head. The principal losers have been F. R. Gooding, F. W. Gooding, Newman Bros., and T. C. Bacon. A number of the stolen sheep have been found on two farms, and these farmers have been indicted and are waiting trial.

CALL FOR MARKET CONFERENCE

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently issued a call for a conference on the subject of marketing livestock to be held in Chicago November 15 and 16. At this conference it is proposed to consider the causes that lead to the wide fluctuations in livestock prices and to consider ways and means of reducing some of the present costs of getting our livestock to market. The National Wool Growers' Association has been invited to take part in this conference and they will send a representative to help with its deliberations.

TO PREVENT FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The Secretary of Agriculture has called a conference to meet in Chicago, November 29 and 30 to devise ways and means of eradicating foot and mouth disease in the event that it should again break out in this country. The conference is to be made up of officials of the United States Bureau of Animal

Industry, state livestock sanitary authorities as well as representatives of livestock organizations from all parts of the United States.

The National Wool Growers' Association has been invited to take part in this conference, and they will send a delegate to it with the idea that something may be done to protect our livestock in the future.

DECREASE IN MUTTON RECEIPTS

An explanation of the high lamb prices during the fall is to be found in the great shortage of sheep and lambs as indicated by market receipts. For the ten months ending with October, there was a shortage in sheep and lambs of 2,122,724 head. This was for just six markets that ordinarily kill about seventy per cent of the total sheep slaughterings. On this basis if the whole country is included, it is certain that the first ten months of 1915, will show two and one-half million less sheep and lambs slaughtered than last year.

J. E. P.

ONE DIPPING KILLS ALL TICKS

Prof. Swingle, in Wyoming State Experiment Station Bulletin, entitled "Eradication of the Tick," says:

"I have seen large flocks of sheep practically if not entirely freed from ticks by a yearly dipping in Cooper Powder Dip."

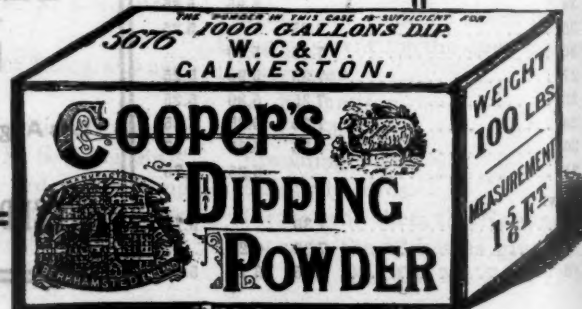
Use Cooper's Powder Dip—one dipping will kill the ticks—and prevent fresh attacks. The protection against fresh attack is worth the cost of the dipping.

Used everywhere.
Most Governments endorse it.

Write for Service Bulletin—"The Sheep Tick"—FREE—to

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
152-154 West Huron St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Utah Distributing Agents: Salt Lake Hdqrs. Co., Salt Lake City
Montana Branch: C. F. Wiggs, Manager, Billings



EUROPE WANTS OUR GOATS.

Italy and France will be importing American goats at an early date if the war continues. A New York house is soliciting bids for goats F. O. B. steamer New York and is prepared to accept them in carloads.

High cost of mutton is the factor. Neither South America nor Australia are able to supply the mutton Europe needs. Thin goats can be imported, fattened on the ground and utilized either for army or civilian sustenance.

The American goat market is going over a series of bumps this fall. Brushers are selling around \$3.50 per cwt. at Chicago, and they cost \$5.00@5.50 at Kansas City last spring, consequently it will be necessary to charge the deficiency up to brush cleaning. Goats have been \$1.00 per cwt. lower than a year ago, while sheep have averaged about \$1.00 higher. The assignable cause is that a year ago sausage meat was scarce and goat flesh was being substituted. This year the market is flooded with cheap cattle and goats go begging.

**SAFEGUARDING ROADS
IN WINTER**

Washington, D. C.—Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter, according to the road specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cold weather does not in itself injure roads no matter whether they are earth, gravel, or macadam. In fact an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts or, as we generally

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term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

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The NEW GRAND Hotel

at the corner of Main and South 4th Street, has opened the finest club room in Salt Lake City, for the breeders in inter-mountain country. Call and inspect.

Pool, Billards, Salesrooms and up-to-date luncheon at all hours and most reasonable prices.

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More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand, and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater will be the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen, the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, or still finer articles of earth or clay—were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

The remedy is self evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time to begin preventive measures is early in the fall, before the rains begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

THE DYE SHORTAGE.

In the manufacture of clothing, the cost of the dye represents about one per cent of the value of the cloth. Dyes are of two kind, vegetable and mineral. Vegetable dyes are taken from certain plants, but they are not stable, fading both in sunlight and rain. The most useful dyes are those made from coal tar. Ordinarily soft coal yields a considerable quantity of what is known as coal tar. From this coal tar hundreds

of different shades of color may be distilled, and in fact nearly all our clothing is dyed with coal tar dyes, so you may have some idea of the great number of colors that it represents. The United States has been buying its dyes from Germany, and so has the rest of the world. Now that the German supply has been shut off, there is a dye shortage here and in other countries that is becoming very acute. This country has been careless about the subject of dyes for in the manufacture of coke millions of dollars worth of coal tar products, containing the dye have been dumped into the sewer. Now that the shortage of dyes looms large and the price has been greatly enhanced, the Government, as well as many private concerns, is beginning to investigate the ways and means of establishing a dye industry at home. It is simply a case of locking the door after the horse has been stolen.

HIGH RATES OF INTEREST.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts has been collecting data to show the interest charged by certain banks when dealing with farmers and stockman. Below we give the number of banks which he reports as charging 12 per cent or more:

"The list shows that there were a total of 1206 banks charging 12 per cent or more, of which 9 were in New York State, 6 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maine, 3 in Massachusetts, 5 in Virginia, 7 in West Virginia, 6 each in Florida and Louisiana, 66 in Georgia, 52 in Alabama, 168 in Texas, 7 in Arkansas, 17 in Kentucky, 28 in Tennessee, 4 in Ohio, 8 in Indiana, 40 in Illinois, 7 in Iowa, 19 in Missouri, 69 in North Dakota, 48 in South Dakota, 21 in Kansas, 46 in Montana, 20 in Wyoming, 63 in Colorado, 33 in New Mexico, 287 in Oklahoma, 25 in Washington, 40 in California, 45 in Idaho, 18 in Utah and 8 in Nevada; 3 each in Michigan, Oregon, North Carolina and Arizona. In New Jersey, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Carolina only 2 banks in each reported 12 per cent or higher, and only one in Maryland."

BRITISH RAM SALES.

(From Our Special Correspondent,
Bradford, England.)

The autumn season of the year is always one of considerable interest and importance to the British sheep farmer. He is then disposing of his surplus sheep stocks, or else replenishing it from some source or other. The disposal of ewes which are not wanted is the selling of aged ewes, or of those which have been fattened for human consumption, whereas the replenishment often takes the form of buying rams in anticipation of the next spring's lamb crop. Also where one is able to sell, he may be putting on the market rams of good standard, which will be useful to those who buy them. In this way a very good and profitable business is done, and judging from the various reports which have come to hand, the present autumn's work seems to have been very satisfactory.

Reference has been made many times to the different varieties of sheep which are kept in Great Britain, and as readers will doubtless know this is largely possible because of the great variation in climatic conditions which is found. In the south of England we have winters which are comparatively mild, and at such places as Hastings, there may be no snow or frost at the same time as those in Yorkshire are experiencing both in a somewhat severe degree, while further north still the winters are even more severe, and the summers shorter. Thus in the northern parts the sheep are smaller and must of necessity be harder, while in the south a larger and more prolific breed may be kept. A very good beginning was made at the ram sales in the south, the prices made have perhaps not been higher than in previous years, but this may be accounted for in some measure by the good figures which fat lambs and wethers have been making for some time, this tending to reduce the numbers of stock rams which breeders and others had for sale. It is scarcely necessary

to give the dates of the most important fixtures, and it will be sufficient to say that a very good sale of Lincolns was held last month. The sale was held in the city of Lincoln, where numerous buyers from South Africa were present. The competition was exceedingly keen, 169 rams being sold at an average price of \$244.00. This would make a very good total, and it is interesting to know that no exceptionally high prices were paid, the rams all round being of an exceedingly good type. The highest price was \$680.00. The Southdown sales also went well, and the quality of rams and ewes offered at Chichester was excellent. The highest price realized was \$85.68 for a ram and \$60.48 for a ram lamb, the average being \$29 for 74 rams, and \$21.80 for 149 ram lambs. The Blackface seems to be gaining a wider reputation

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ORES

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other structures and homes. Drapery and Lace Curtain Department finest in the West.

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THE W. A. BYWATER PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

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FIRST CLASS PLUMBING AND HEATING OF ALL KINDS.
GIVE US A CHANCE TO FIGURE WITH YOU.

on your side, and therefore some remarks about it should be interesting. Sales are held annually at Lanark and Perth. The highest price paid at the former place was \$864.00, the buyer being Mr. John Willison. The seller's average for 11 rams was \$222.50. An-

other who offered 13 rams made an average of \$202.00 with a top price of \$768.00. Several other averages ranged from \$96.00 to \$144.00, nearly all of which showed a substantial rise on last year. Ram lambs made up to \$232.00, these also making more money than in 1914.

We do not hear of American sheep breeders being at present very keen buyers of English stud stock, the war having to some extent brought that business to a standstill. Still breeders are all maintaining the excellence of their flocks, and the war has in no sense damped the enthusiasm of British sheepbreeders. The Government Agricultural returns showing the number of sheep in Great Britain last June have just been published, and the total is 28,181,540 compared with 27,886,090 in 1914, an increase of 295,450. This is certainly a remarkable achievement for British sheep farmers, especially in war times and shows what a hold this little animal has upon the farmers of this country.

POINTERS FOR LAND BUYERS.

Lincoln, Neb.—Food for thought for prospective land buyers is given by Director G. S. Condra of the Nebraska conservation commission in a statement issued here. Those who follow them might save themselves much time and a comfortable sum of money, Dr. Condra says.

1. There is no good agricultural land subject to entry in the United States except as it is released from reserve or is brought under irrigation.
2. Rainfall is not increasing in the arid and subhumid areas.
3. The arid lands will never be like Nebraska.
4. Professional locators are not necessary. The government supplies full information to prospective settlers.
5. Persons wishing to buy land should deal with reliable land men and not with grafters.
6. The actual grazing or agricultural value of land is best known to residents who farm adjoining land of the same type.

7. The heavy rainfall in the arid areas this year may be used to the advantage of those who sell and to the detriment of the purchaser and homesteader.

8. As a rule it pays best to buy good land well located.

COARSE WOOLS ALL SOLD.

A prominent Wyoming woolgrower wires us under date of October 25th, as follows: "I want 200 head of yearling Cotswold or Lincoln rams raised in the West. Can you tell me where to find them? I prefer to deal with breeders that advertise in the National Wool Grower."

We were forced to advise this party that we could locate no yearling Lincolns or Cotswolds in the Intermountain country.

DESTROYING COYOTES IN MONTANA

I notice with extreme pleasure the many complimentary notices published in the October "Woolgrower" referring to the great coyote campaign, started by it some months ago, and especially to note the trend of sentiment toward some concerted action looking to the destruction of these and other predatory pests, which are such a menace to the sheep and stock interest generally.

The bounty fund in Montana being such a heavy drain on the stockmen of the state, there was some talk during the last legislature of doing away with the payment of bounties, but wiser counsels prevailed and the law was retained. Montana has paid for bounties on wolves and coyotes, under the new law passed in 1911, the great sum of \$577,273.00 up to and including claims filed to October 1st, 1915, and this vast sum is almost wholly paid by a direct tax upon the stockmen of the state.

Owing to the fact that until recently very little of any bounty was paid by Canada, Idaho, Wyoming and other territories, adjoining Montana we are sure that a great part of this immense

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FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD

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We handle more Wool Bags than any dealer in the intermountain region.

PAPER TWINE

"Reliance" Paper Fleece Twine has the greatest possible tensile and tying strength.



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HEATH & MILLIGAN

APPROVED SHEEP MARKING INK

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND EXPERIMENT
STATION

January 30, 1915

Heath & Milligan,
1833 Seward Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have looked over the sheep which we have branded with your sheep marking ink. In every case so far the paint has stood the weather as well as our standard paint. We have also scoured up a sample of wool which had been saturated with your ink and then dried in the laboratory since October 19. It scoured out perfectly.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Hill
Wool Specialist.

sum was paid for foreign coyotes and wolves.

We are glad to note that the Forest Service, through its lessees and rangers are joining in this movement for the destruction of predatory animals, and with the present prevailing high price for lambs, calves, etc., and the increased cost and loss upon stockmen from the depredations of these pests, your coyote campaign should be taken up by every stock paper in the country. T. C. POWER, Helena, Mont.

**FINE CROSSBREDS
2 CENTS UP; MERINOS
FIRM IN LONDON**

London, Oct. 26.—The seventh series of this year's Colonial Wool Sales opened here today.

Good, greasy crossbreds, which were scarce in the offerings, were 2 cents to 3 cents dearer for medium to fine sorts, and a half-penny higher for coarse sorts.

America purchased fair weights of slipped fine and medium crossbred lambs, paying a penny more than last series.

Faulty classes, which comprised the bulk of today's offerings, were unchanged.

Good Merinos both in the grease and scoured were fully firm. Faulty sorts were slightly in the buyer's favor. There was a poor demand for these.

Capes were generally unchanged.

American buyers show evidence of being prepared to take greasy and slipped crossbreds freely.

The offerings today totalled 8,067 bales, a big proportion being faulties.

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS!

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Wool Brokers

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Solicit wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shipper's consent. Liberal advances. Best of references.

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**STOCK-MARKING DEVICES
RIBBON AND METAL BADGES**PHONE 304 65 W. BROADWAY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**Oldsmobile**

Now that the golden days are here—when Nature is painting her hills and dales with richest Autumn hues—when the air is fresh and bracing and the roads are smooth and hard—now is the time to enjoy to the utmost the glorious pleasure of bowling along with a party of friends in your "merry Oldsmobile."

You, Mr. Busy Man! You, who think that you are tied to your desk with no time to enjoy the pleasures that life holds out to you for the taking—you who have not felt the keen thrill of pleasure when you slide in back of the big polished wheel of your auto and sally forth, new worlds to see, new pleasures to enjoy and a new life to live.

Take time to live, Mr. Busy Man—you'll live a little longer for every day you spend in the open, and whether you think so now or not, your business will benefit by your outings. —and to get every ounce of pleasure that lies in motoring, you should drive the car that runs without a murmur—that responds to the slightest wish of the driver—that "seems to feel the thrill of life," and participates in the joy of the owner.

Your Olds "43" Is Here for You Now.

No delay—no wait. You can select your car and drive home in it.

**Randall-Dodd
Auto Co., Ltd.**

Auto Row, Salt Lake. Wasatch 4560

FROM ROCK RIVER, WYOMING.

We quite fully understand the many hazards of the woolgrower as for instance meeting the wintry elements while the wind doth blow. Producing wool and mutton out of snow banks and desert ranges, where even the jack rabbit becomes so thin that the coyote finds it necessary to fall upon the meek and humble sheep for his nutrition, is no fun. However hard these inclemencies have been, we have been equal to the task, which, with much good, hard, honest work, has brought us out on top with a few dollars to the good. Many apparently unnecessary annoyances have been forced upon us during the past 10 or 15 years. These, surely, have had much to do with bringing the cost of producing both wool and mutton to the point where the ordinary consumer rebels. Indirectly this has given the Australian and South American woolgrower many advantages, which we feel will take much thinking and some brains to counterbalance. Still today we are faced with greater hazards, such as the 640 acre homestead act, which, if passed, will no doubt pauperize the industry in many localities throughout western states. This together with unintelligent legislation makes it positively certain that the consumer will be compelled to pay still higher prices for our products. This makes the consumer look to Australia and South America for his supply, causing him to look favorably upon free trade legislation. Is this good for us?

The coyote, too, has burdened the industry with much unnecessary expense. Again the Forest Service, although in many respects beneficial to the users, has much room for improvement. Could the Forest Service spend the money collected from grazing in clearing the wind-falls, cuttings, remnants of trees, cutting the useless undergrowth therefrom, in order that we and others might have open, accessible summer ranges; alike indeed to those beautiful foreign pastures of our foreign competitors, of which we hear so much. Such areas would surely in-

crease production and reduce its cost. As an example, we would state that, broadly speaking, all forests are so cleared in Europe. With such environs we would have no snagged ewes, and lambs to be fly blown during the summer months. Neither would we hear so much of the strays that cause the cost of the extra man, that appear so attractive to Mr. Coyote, even to the two-legged ones. These are matters which concern every rangeman, whether he be sheepman, cowman or horseman. Especially, kind friends, we believe them worthy of matured consideration.

THOMAS BOYLAN, Wyo.

RATES ON GREAT**NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR
NATIONAL CONVENTION**

We are advised by the General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railroad running through Montana and Washington that they have granted a fare of one and one-third for woolgrowers in attendance at the National Wool Growers' convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. Under this arrangement all the woolgrower will have to do is take a receipt for his ticket at the time of purchase, which receipt will be signed by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association at the time he attends the convention. This is a very satisfactory rate and should induce a good turn-out from Northern Montana.

SCABIES QUARANTINE**MODIFIED**

Washington, D. C.—More than half of the territory now under quarantine in California for sheep scabies will be released on October 15, 1915, an order to that effect known as Amendment 2, of Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 212, having already been signed. This order frees 43,243 square miles, leaving 41,710 square miles still under quarantine in California. Including the States of Colorado and Texas, there will be, when the new order goes into effect, only 324,827 square miles still

under quarantine for this disease. Originally, there were 1,784,596 square miles quarantined. The work of eradicating scabies in the three states named is being carried on by co-operation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State live stock sanitary officials.

The territory to be released in California includes the following counties: Butte, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Lake, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial and Riverside.

SMALL PERCENT IN FARMS.

According to a recent compilation of the Department of Agriculture, approximately 1,900,000,000 acres represents the total land area of the United States. Of this area about 878,000,000 acres or 46 per cent of the total, is in farms. Only a little over half of this farm land is improved.

Of the total land area of Oregon, 61,188,000 acres, 19 per cent or 11,685,000 acres is in farms. Of this farm land approximately 4,275,000 acres is improved farm land, which is 7 per cent of the total.

In Washington the total land area is estimated to be 42,775,000 acres, of which 27 per cent or 11,712,000 acres is in farms. Approximately 6,373,000 acres of this farm land is improved, which is 15 per cent of the total.

In 1906, the first law was passed giving the several states a share in the National Forest income. The first allotment made to Oregon under this law was \$7,585; the last fiscal year gave Oregon \$69,545 as its share of this income. Washington's first allotment under this law in 1906 was \$1,923, while the State's share at the end of the last fiscal year was \$52,423.

Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 13, 14 and 15. Do not forget the place and dates.

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EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS
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THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

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MONTANA BUYS HAMPSHIRE. SAFEGUARDING THE MEAT SUPPLY

Recently E. O. Selway of Dillon, Montana, purchased 300 head of registered Hampshire ewes from William Gemmel of Pocatello, Idaho. This is a flock of ewes that was imported for MacNamara & Marlow of Big Sandy, Montana, about four years ago. Last year this firm sold the ewes to Mr. Gemmell and on account of having no place to handle them they now go to Mr. Selway who already had quite a flock of registered Hampshires.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—R. A. JACKSON,
Dayton, Washington.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Milford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. 4750 Stockholders Shares of Stock \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXIX Opened Oct. 1, 1914, Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

A. J. KNOLLIN, Pres., South Omaha, Neb.
J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XII of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.
Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

Washington, D. C.—More than 58,000,000 meat animals were slaughtered in establishments under Federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Since approximately from 58 to 60 per cent of the animals killed in the country are slaughtered in establishments where Federal inspection is maintained, it appears that about 100,000,000 meat animals are now being killed each year in the United States.

Of the animals subjected to Federal inspection 299,958 were condemned as unfit for human use, and 644,688 were condemned in part. Thus a little more than 1½ per cent of all the animals inspected were condemned either in whole or in part. These figures include only cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and swine.

Tuberculosis was the chief cause of the condemnations. More than 32,644 carcasses of cattle and 66,000 carcasses of swine were entirely rejected on account of this disease, and in addition parts of 48,000 cattle and 440,000 swine. Hog cholera was responsible for the next largest loss, nearly 102,000 swine being condemned entirely on this account.

The annual appropriation for the Federal Meat Inspection Service is now about \$3,375,000, so the the cost to the people would be between 5 and 6 cents per animal if the service was confined entirely to the inspection of the animals and carcasses. In addition, however, great quantities of the meat and products are reinspected. In this item there was a very considerable increase during the last fiscal year, the reinspection resulting in the condemnation of a total of nearly 19,000,000 pounds of products of one kind or another. Furthermore, 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products were inspected and more than 2,000,000 pounds condemned or refused entry.

In the course of its work, the Bureau of Animal Industry, which is in charge of the meat inspection service,

has discovered a new method of destroying trichinae in pork, which is an additional safeguard to human health. Refrigeration at a temperature of 5 degrees, F., or lower, for a period of twenty days will destroy these parasites which occasionally give rise in human beings to the serious disease known as trichinosis. Hitherto the only known safeguard against this disease has been thorough cooking of all pork and pork products, and those persons who neglect this precaution have always been more or less exposed to the danger. Unless pork is known to have been subjected to refrigeration as above indicated it should be thoroughly cooked. The microscopic examination of pork for the detection of trichinae has been abandoned as the usual methods have proved inefficient.

In this connection it is interesting to note that more swine were slaughtered in the past year in establishments under Federal inspection than ever before. A total of 36,247,958 were inspected at the time of slaughter and approximately 35,900,000 passed for food.

NEW COYOTE GUN.

A Salt Lake citizen has recently patented a new gun for scaring coyotes away from lambing camps. The device is very small, consisting of two 4-inch cylinders set side by side about fifteen inches long. The device is operated by carbide, which generates gas that explodes about every fifteen minutes. The explosion makes a report about as loud as that of an ordinary shotgun and the explosion is accompanied by a bright flash. The device can be set to explode every five minutes if desired. A supply of carbide that will last ten hours is carried in the cylinder. Carbide sells at about seven cents per pound, and it is estimated that ten cents worth will operate the gun all night.

We recently watched a demonstration of this gun, and it worked in a very satisfactory manner. The instrument is not on the market yet, but it will be demonstrated at the National Wool Growers' convention.